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BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1856. VOL. 6---NO. 51.

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L. D. STARKE,

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POETRY.

A CALIFORNIA POEM.

WATHA.—To the admirers of Hia-
nd the lovers of genuine humor,
lowing Parody from the April num-
the Knickerbocker, will be accep-

It is written by John Phœnix, of
nia, and with a large class of read-
be full as popular as the original
Those who cannot appreciate the
is to be hoped, will be conciliated
excellent and striking *moral*:

ONG OF 'NOTHIN' SHORTER.'

BY H. W. TALLBOY.

ission of Dolores,
e town of San Francisco,
n ancient Digger Indian
pported his existence
hores and running errands,
he 'got more kicks than coppers.')
old, and gaunt and ghostly,
y called him 'STEP-AND-FETCH-IT.'
grim and ghostly was he,
had a lovely daughter,
nd budding though not blushing,
skin was kinder tawny,
cally couldn't do it
was a 'gushing creature,'
springing steps so fawn-like
d the hind sights' off the daughters
nurers consequential
buggies ride, important,
past the lonely toll-gate
weet and fairy creature
'STEP-AND-FETCH-IT'S' daughter.
e name was 'TIPSYDOOSEN,'
young grass-hopper eater!
you ask me whence this story,
this legend and tradition?
answer, 'That's my business,
re I to go and tell you,
uld know as much as I do.'
you ask who heard this story,
er story, wild and wayward?
answer, I should tell you,
California people.
Pipesville, KING of William,
d COHEN, KEAN, BUCHANAN,
HERRON, sweet as sugar;
Chinese, eating birds' nests—
ey know old 'STEP-AND-FETCH-IT.'
grocery at the Mission,
D-FETCH-IT and his daughter
un were once reclining.
m lay a whisky-bottle,
little was there in it,
old man's thirst consuming,
that fluid to evaporate.
nd old 'STEP-AND-FETCH-IT'
chunk of boiled salmon,
h, bones, all he bolted,
from side to side his visage,
moans, strange, wild, portentous,
song of 'Nothin' Shorter,'
anied by TIPSYDOOSEN,
sharps, upon the Jew's-harp.
ang a diddle, twang a diddle,
ng a diddle, twang a diddle,
ng, Twang, Twang, Tum!

SHORTER' was a 'digger;'
and nothin' shorter;
sang, old 'STEP-AND-FETCH-IT,')
ived upon the mountains,
roots and pulled the acorns,
rich grass-hoppers roasted.
as he, bold and fearless,
rouble to molest him,
as upon his blanket,
he had n't got one.
morning gazing earthward,'
a pond of water
forthwith fell in love with,
pond reciprocated.
loved each other fondly,
g they were together.
ng a diddle, twang a diddle,
ang! Twang! Twang!

ond loved 'NOTHIN' SHORTER,'
she bathed his forehead,
drink when he was thirsty,
re washed him well all over,
would take the dirt off,
rease, and yellow ochre,
his very soul delighted.
lived and loved together;'
lived and loved together,
nal expression)
un, with fever scorching,
e little pond to 'dry up.'
'NOTHIN' SHORTER' angry.
owled, and tore his breech-cloth,
fury shrieked and danced,
sun he poured his curses.
ied, 'O SCALLEWAGGER!
the Indian name for sun, sir,)
been, and gone, and done it,
u dried up my sweet-heart,
beauteous MUDDYBOTTUM.
ess it; you confess it.'
w the sun wink at him,
y he felt glad of it.
tarted 'NOTHIN' SHORTER,'
llow-bark and rushes,
n rent a crag asunder,
ting crag asunder,
ng up the scattered pieces,
em at the sun in vengeance,
st the rocks kept flying
air was nearly darkened
ured, so 'NOTHIN' SHORTER'
see but what he hit it.
and kept on throwing
d dirt, and other missiles,
un, which kept retreating,
ed at his persistence,
od the western mountains
ecreant head in terror.
st rock 'NOTHIN' SHORTER'
Threw, fell back on his 'cabeza,'
And produced a comminuted
Fracture of the cerebellum.

'Twang a diddle, twang a diddle,
Twang, twang, tum.'

For some time poor 'NOTHIN' SHORTER'
Lay upon the earth quite senseless,
Till a small exploring party
Under Colonel JOHN C. FREMONT,
Picked him up and fixed his bruises,
Put on Dalley's pain-extractor,
And some liquid opodeldoc,
When relieved, though sorely shattered,
He sat up, upon his haunches,
And to Fremont told his story.
Gravely listened that young *savan*,
Wrote it down upon his note-book,
Had old Preuss to make a drawing
Representing 'NOTHIN' SHORTER'
Throwing boulders; then he gave him
An old blanket and a beef-bone,
And when he asked him for a quarter,
Told him to go unto the DEVIL.
But far away in Eastern cities
Fremont told that tale of wonder
And a certain famous poet
Heard it all and saw the picture,
Wrote it out and had it printed
In one volume post octavo.
And I wish I had the money
For this song of 'NOTHIN' SHORTER.

Twang a diddle, twang a diddle,
Twang, twang, twang.

At this juncture, AMOS JOHNSON
Rushed tumultuously from his grocery.
Crying, 'Dern your Indian uproar;
Stop that noise and 'dry up' quickly,
Or, by the Eternal Jingo!
I'll———' here he saw Miss TIPSYDOOSEN,
And the heart of AMOS caved in,
As aftewards he told Miss STEBBINS
That she 'just completely knocked him.'
Why should I continue longer?
'Gentles,' well ye know the sequel,
How the bright-eyed TIPSYDOOSEN
Now is Mrs. AMOS JOHNSON;
Wears guipure, and old point laces,
And won't visit Mrs. HODGINS,
'Cause her husband once made harness.
Yes, a leader of the fashion
Now is 'YOUNG GRASSHOPPER EATER,'
And the ancient 'STEP-AND-FETCH-IT'
Has a residence at 'JOHNSON'S;
In the back yard an umbrella
Stuck for his accommodation,
Where he sleeps and dreams fair visions
Of the days of 'NOTHIN' SHORTER;'
And the moral of my tale is,
'*To be virtuous and be happy.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. BROWN'S MISHAPS.

Mr. Eliphalet Brown was a bachelor of thirty five, or thereabout; one of those men who seem born to pass through the world alone. Save this peculiarity, there was nothing to distinguish Mr. Brown from the multitude of other Browns who are born, grow up, and die in this world of ours.

It chaneed that Brown had occasion to visit a town some fifty miles distant on matters of business It was his first visit to the place, and he proposed stopping for a day, in order to give himself an opportunity to look about.

Walking leisurely along the street, he was all at once accosted by a child of five, who ran up to him, exclaiming:

'Father, I want you to buy me some candy.'

'Father!' Was it possible that he, a bachelor, was addressed by that title? He could not believe it!

'Who were you speaking to, my dear?' he inquired of the little girl.

'I spoke to you, father,' said the little one surprised

'Really, thought Mr. Eliphalet Brown, 'this is embarrassing.'

'I am not your father, my dear,' he said. 'What is your name?'

The child laughed heartily, evidently thinking it a good joke. 'What a funny father you are,' she said; 'but you are going to buy me some candy?'

'Yes, yes, I'll buy you you a pound if you won't call me father any more,' said Mr. B., nervously.

The little girl clapped her hands with delight. The promise was all she remembered.

Mr. Brown proceeded to a confectionery store, and actually bought a pound of candy, which he placed in the hands of that little girl.

In coming out of the store they encountered the child's mother.

'O mother,' said the little girl, 'just see how much candy *father* has bought me.'

'You shouldn't have bought her so much at a time, Mr. Jones,' said the lady, 'I am afraid she will make herself sick. But how did you happen to get home so quick? I did not expect you till night.'

'Jones—I—madam,' said the embarrassed Mr. Brown, 'it's all a mistake; I ain't Jones at all. It isn't my name. I am Eliphalet Brown, of W——, and this is the first time I ever came to this city.'

'Good heavens! Mr. Jones, what has put this silly tale in your head? You have concluded to change your name, have you? Perhaps it is your intention to change your wife?

Mrs Jones's tone was defiant, and this tended to increase Mr. Brown's embarrassment.

'I haven't any wife, madam; I never had any. On my word as a gentleman I never was married.'

'And do you intend to palm this tale off upon me?' said Mrs. Jones, with excitement. 'If you're not married, I'd like to know who I am?'

'I have no doubt you are a most respectable lady,' said Mr. Brown, 'and I conjecture, from what you have said, that your name is Jones; but mine is Brown madam, and always was.'

'Melinda,' said her mother, suddenly taking the child by the arm, and leading her up to Mr Brown, 'Melinda, who is this gentleman?'

'Why, that's father!' was the child's immediate reply, as she confidingly placed her hand in his.

'You hear that, Mr. Jones, do you?—You hear what that innocent child says, and yet you have the unblushing impudence to deny that you are my husband! The voice of nature, speaking through the child, should overwhelm you. I'd like to know if you are not her father, why you are buying candy for her! I would like to have you answer that. But I presume you never saw her before in your life.'

'I never did. On my honor, I never did. I told her I would give her candy if she wouldn't call me *father* any more.'

'You did, did you? Bribed your own child not to call you father! O, Mr. Jones, this is infamous! Do you intend to desert me, sir, and leave me to the cold charities of the world? and is this your first step?'

Mrs. Jones was so overcome that, without any warning, she fell back upon the sidewalk in a fainting fit.

Instantly a number of persons ran to her assistance.

'Is your wife subject to fainting in this way?' asked the first comer of Brown.

'I don't know. She isn't my wife. I don't know anything about her.'

'Why, it's Mrs. Jones ain't it?'

'Yes; but I'm not Mr. Jones.'

'Sir,' said the first speaker, sternly, 'this is no time to jest. I trust that you are not the cause of the excitement which must have occasioned your wife's fainting fit.—you had better call a coach and carry her home directly.'

Poor Brown was dumbfounded.

'I wonder,' thought he, 'whether it's possible that I'm Mr. Jones without knowing it. Perhaps I'm really Jones, and have gone crazy, in consequence of which I fancy that my name is Brown. And yet I don't think I'm Jones. In spite of all, I will insist that my name is Brown.'

'Well, sir, what are you waiting for?' It is necessary that your wife should be removed at once. Will you order a carriage?'

Brown saw that it was no use to protract the discussion by a denial. He, therefore, without contesting the point, ordered a hackney coach to the spot.

'Mr. Brown accordingly lent an arm to Mrs. Jones, who had somewhat recovered, and was about to close the door upon her.

'What, are you not going yourself?'

'Why, no; why should I?'

'Your wife should not go alone; she has hardly recovered.'

Brown gave a despairing glance at the crowd around him, and deeming it useless to make opposition where so many seemed thoroughly convinced that he was Mr. Jones, followed the lady in.

'Where shall I drive?' said the whip.

'I—I—I don't know,' said Mr. Brown.

'Where would you wish to be carried?'

'Home, of course,' murmured Mrs. Jones.

'Where is that?' asked the driver.

'I do not know,' said Mr. Brown.

'No 19 H—— street,' said the gentleman already introduced, glancing contemptuously at Brown.

'Will you help me out, Mr. Jones?' said the lady, 'I am not fully recovered from the fainting fit into which your cruelty drove me.'

'Are you quite sure that I am Mr. Jones?' asked Mr. Brown with anxiety.

'Ot course,' said Mrs. Jones.

'Then,' said he resignedly, 'I suppose I am But if you will believe me, I was firmly convinced this morning that my name was Brown, and to tell the truth, I haven't any recollection of this house.'

Brown helped Mrs. Jones into the parlor, but, good heavens! conceive the astonishment of all, when a man was discovered seated in an arm-chair, who was the very *jac simile* of Mr. Brown, in form, features, and every other respect!

'Gracious!' ejaculated the lady—'which—which is my husband?'

An explanation was given, the mystery cleared up, and Mr. Brown's pardon sought for the embarrassing mistake. It was freely accorded by Mr. Brown, who was quite delighted to think that after all he was not Mr. Jones, with a wife and child to boot.

Mr. Brown was not since visited the place where this 'Comedy of Errors' appeared. He is afraid of losing his identity.

OLD LINE WHIGS RATIFYING.—There was a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting at Erie, Pa., last Tuesday evening composed exclusivly of 'old line Whigs,' all going for 'Old Buck.' They allowed no other to participate in their meeting and resolved for the first time in there lives to support the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President.

Some eight hundred of the neighbors of 'Old Buck,' of the same stamp, called on him in procession the day he was nominated and pledged him their support. The same feeling exists and similar demonstrations made, over all the old commonwealth — Pennsylvania is good for forty thousand majority for 'Old Buck.'

The New York Herald thinks that, under the present aspect of affairs,—

—'the dullest of blockheads will readily perceive that there will be nothing left for Mr Buchanan to do but to make his domestic arrangements, his cabinet and foreign appointments, &c., preparatory to the occupation of the President's mansion on the fourth of March next. The result of the election from the existing condition of things among the opposition ranks, is just as certain as if it had already taken place, and had gone by default in favor of the democratic party.'

☞ 'My dear,' said Mrs. Dogberry to her daughter. 'You should not hold your dress so high crossing the street.'

'Then ma,' replied the maiden, 'how shall I show the beauty of my flounced pantalettes that I have almost ruined my eyesight to make? I'm sure I don't care if the beaux do look at me.'

☞ 'I got some boot in that bargain,' as the loafer said when kicked out of doors.

WOMAN'S PRIDE.

'Well! I think Mary has injured her dignity considerably, by marrying George when his parents objected.' So spoke one of a party of three young girls, who sat one pleasant evening under a great oak tree, on a beautiful hill-side.

'But, Ida, suppose she loved him,' suggested Eva.

'Loved him!' said Ida, 'loved him! and do you suppose I would let that interfere for one moment with the sustaining of my pride? Loved him; if I did, and it would sever me inch by inch, I would never marry a man if any of his most distant relations objected.'

'Ah, Ida! not even Henry Woodford?'

'When I spoke I made no exceptions,' said Ida with a haughty frown.

Ida's sister, Lou, raised her mild blue eyes to Ida's face, and began, 'Ida,' but she was interrupted by Eva Stanton exclaiming:

'There, Ida, comes the identical gentleman himself; shall I ask him if mother and father are willing?'

Ida tried to frown and look scornful as she replied—

'No, Eva, you need not ask their minds on that subject.'

'It would deprive you of the pleasure of doing so,' laughed Eva.

The near approach of the young gentleman prevented Ida's haughty reply. When he saw them he dismounted from his gig, securing his horse to a tree, ascended the hill, and greeted them gaily and courteously, but the words he had for Ida, although as commonplace as the ones for her friends, yet they were accompanied by a loving, tender glance that would not have escaped the eye of a stranger, and it certainly did not Eva's, if we may judge by the way it sparkled in its mischevious glances.

When they had conversed about half an hour, the proposal was made to return to the village, which was half a mile distant.

'Which of you, ladies,' said Henry, 'will accept of the vacant seat in my gig? Miss Lou, as you are the oldest, and not in good health, perhaps you will ride?'

'No, I am going to stop and see my brother, Goodman, as I go home, and therefore I must walk; but I doubt not you can persuade one of these ladies to accompany you.'

'Which lady will do me the honor?' asked Henry.

'Oh, Ida,' said Eva, 'I am going with Lou.'

'Then, Miss Ida, you must consent to cheer the rest of my lonely journey, for I have come thirty miles alone to-day.'

'No,' said Ida, 'I will—'

'Now don't say walk,' interrupted Henry, 'will not one of you ride?'

'You, Ida, must go with Mr. Woodford, said Eva; 'such gallantry should not go unrequited. You cannot decide. Here is a dime, I will throw it, and if the eagle fall up, you ride. Do you agree?'

'Yes,' laughed Ida.

Up went the dime, and the eagle fell upwards.

'There,' cried Eva, 'fate decrees—you must submit.'

As Henry assisted Ida into the gig, all appeared to submit to the decree of fate very cheerfully.

'Dear Ida,' said Henry when the gig was in motion, 'I suppose I am indebted to the dime for this pleasure.'

'No, Henry, I wanted to ride with you, but—'

'But you dreaded Eva Stanton's laughing eye,' suggested Henry.

'I expect it was that; but, dear Henry, I will never be so foolish again.'

There was a short, embarrassed silence; as though each dreaded to mention the subject uppermost in their minds.

'As you know, Ida, I am just from home, and I told my parents of our engagement Mother will be down in a few weeks to see me or *us*.'

'Ida smiled.

'I shall be happy to see her.'

'Suppose, dear one, mother should think her only son too young to marry, and I should ask you to wait a few years?'

Henry spoke with hesitation, and looked earnestly into Ida's eyes, as though he would read her innermost soul.

'I would do so,' she replied; but she was startled by that look. She had never seen it on his face before.

'Thank you, dearest; Henry will *always* love you.'

When Ida reclined upon her couch that night, the look which Henry had given her, when he asked that question, haunted her.

'He cannot doubt me? no! that cannot be. Why then look at me so strange?—'twas a look so loving, tender, and yet half full of pity and regret. Could it be his mother objects to our marriage? I know she sets great value on wealth, but she could not object to a great daughter of James Walton; yet if she did, my love and not her pride would suffer. No, it is not so; I will not think of it; if I do I will cease to love you, dear, Henry.'

Ida smiled; and, as she slept, bright dreams told of love and happiness; but, ah! in mercy none told of the dark days that would first be.

Lou and Ida were the only children of the aristocratic James Walton, of W. The chief trait of Mr. Walton's character was pride; he was very fond of his descendance, which he could reckon back for many years. His ancestors were very proud, wealthy and aristocratic Englishmen; and although their wealth was greatly diminished, yet the sole representative of the family possessed as much pride, living as he did in an humble style in the village of W——, as his boasted fathers did in their splendid mansions in Broadway.

Early in life he married a sweet, loving creature, who could meet but illy with his proud heart; she lived but a few years—bore him two children, and then passed away. Mr. Walton having a dislike for business, gave himself up to the education of his children.

Lou, several years the senior of Ida, was like her gentle mother, kind, affectionate and lovely. Early in life she met and loved one who had received the summons, 'Go into all the world and preach the gospel;' to obey he left her side, but fatal consumption seized his vitals; he left; was laid low. Lou now lived for her father and sister, to meet him in that bright land where the 'wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.'

Ida was her father's pet darling; she was like him; all things are feelings bent to her pride; it was a part of her existence; by it she lived, moved and breathed.—Henry Woodford was a young lawyer, from his native town, settled in W——, and was the acknowledged suitor of Ida Walton.

Two weeks passed away. Ida and Henry met often, but there was always an embarrassment in his manner which she could not understand, and it troubled her sorely.

At the expiration of this time, he entered one morning and said:

'Ida, my mother came last night.'

'I am glad for your sake, dearest,' said Ida.

'I shall be compelled to leave the village; will you go with me?'

'Leave the village of W.?' said Ida.

'Yes, but I thought your mother thought you too young to marry.'

Henry drew near, and taking Ida's hand within his own said:

'Will you always love me? and are you willing to make a sacrifice for me?'

'Henry,' said she, 'I shall always love you, and I would lay down my life for you; but tell me all. What has happened?'

'I will tell you all. As you know, I have been reared by parents who are always proud and wealthy. They object to my marrying you because you do not possess as much wealth as myself. It is because they do not know you; my mother will not consent to see you. Don't speak till I am done, dearest. My father says he will disinherit me; but my poverty with you would be bliss. I offer you a fond and loving heart—'tis all I have. In return I ask your heart and hand. We can be happy.'

'Henry, that I love you, you cannot doubt; but I will never marry you on these terms.' Ida withdrew her hand, and haughtily tossing her head continued—'I will never go into any family if they object. I would lay down my life for your good, but I cannot forget my family pride! neither will I come between parents and their only child.' Ida studied her voice. 'We had better part at once.'

'Oh, Ida, you do not mean that!' said Henry, twining his arms around her.

Ida's feelings came very near giving way; but pushing him from her she said—

'I have said it—'tis enough. Until your family think otherwise, we must be as strangers.'

Henry walked to the door, then turning back, he pressed one long, farewell kiss upon her forehead, and he was gone. Ida fell lifeless to the floor.

Four years had passed away, and Ida was sitting within her father's humble dwelling But oh, how changed! there was a quiet subdued air about her that didn't belong to the once haughty imperious Ida. Her head drooped forward on her hands, and she was thinking of the past. How her proud father and gentle sister wer quietly sleeping in the church-yard; how she had suffered long years in silence; how she had forgot her own grief to comfort Eva Stanton when she was bereft of friends; and how Eva had returned that with kindness; more than a sister's devotion. She thought of Henry; if he loved her as she loved him, and why did he not come back and ask her to forget her pride.

There was a step at the door, but Ida heard it not; a hand was laid on her shoulder, and a familliar voice spoke her name. Ida turned and sprang into his arms.

'Ida, I have come back an orphan—a broken-hearted man.'

'And I am an orphan—a broken-hearted woman,' said Ida.

'Then dearest, will it not be sweet to live for, and cherish each other?' said Henry.

'Shall I toss a dime to see?' said Eva Stanton at the door.

Ida looked up, smiled and blushed.

A CURIOUS DREAM STORY.

Miss H. B was on a visit to Miss Ander and being very intimate with the latter, shared her bed. One night she was awakened by the violent sobs of her companion and upon entreating to know the cause she said, 'I have seen my dear brother; and he has been taken prisoner.' It is scarcely necessary to inform the reader that Major Andre was then with the British army, during the heat of the American war. Miss B. soothed her friend, and both fell asleep, when Miss Andre once more started exclaiming, 'They are trying him as a spy, and she described the nature of the court, the proceedings of the judge and prisoner by minuteness. Once more the poor sister's terrors were calmed by her frrend's tender representations, but a third time she awoke screaming that they were hanging him as a spy on a tree, and in his regimentals, with many other circumstances! There was no more sleep for the friends; they got up and entered each in her own pocket book the particulars stated by the terror-stricken sister wih the dates. Both agreed to keep the source of their own prescentiment and fears from the poor mother, fondly hoping they were indeed built on the fabric of a vision. But, alas! as soon as news, in those days, could cross the Atlantic, the fatal tidings came, and to the deep awe as well as sad grief of the young ladies, every circumstance was exactly imparted to them as had been shadowed forth in the fond sister's sleeping fancy, and had happened on the very day preceding the night of her dream!—The writer thinks this anecdote has not been related by Miss Stewart, Dr. Darwin, or the Edgeworths, father and daughter, who have all given to the public many interesting events in the brilliant but brief career of Major And e.

AN AMERICAN BELLE IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Post gives the following as a correct translation which Eugene Guinot gives in the Pays of the engagement of Miss Ray, of New York, to the Baron de Courval, of Paris:

They have announced this week the approaching denouement of a little comedy played on the theatre of the Parisian world, which is not without some piquancy. At the commencement of the winter one of the most noticeable persons in the elegant salons of the Faubourg of St. Germain, was a young demoiselle recently arrived from the United States, who, after obtaining considerable success by her personal charms, became a character of the utmost importance when it was rumored about that she possessed a dowry of a million of dollars—five millions of francs! Such facts always make themseves known in detail, and it was soon generally understood that the young lady held her fortune by an heritage paternal and maternal, that is to say, she was an orphan, and as such perfectly independent, and mistress of her hand—a thing scarcely comprehended in France—to dispose of it in marriage, or withhold it, according to her own sovereign will and pleasure. Such a prize operated like magic upon all the young men about town.—They left their clubs and places of resort, their horses, cigars and ecarte, to appear in society, in hopes of meeting the young stranger, and obtaining such an influence over her that ultimately they might more freely resume their habits by the aid of the millions which composed her *dot*. Observing ones derived infinite amusement from this steeple chase after an heiress, run by gentlemen habituated to galloping over a different turf, and but little familiar with the precincts of the salons. Many among them, nevertheless, displayed considerable grace and address, but all the crowd of brilliant and aristocratic cavaliers were distanced by Monsieur the Baron de C——, a young man, well born and well placed, who from the commencement seemed to have the advantage over his rivals. He was favorably received, showed himself attentive and assiduous, and the world waited the celebration of the nuptials, when, all of a sudden, the heiress left Paris, and embarked from Havre for the United States! This extraordinary move created a great sensation. No body could comprehend this caprice, this flight, and consequent defeat of a pretendant who seemed to have only a day previous such propects of success in his aspirations to her hand and fortune. It appeared subsequently that he had offered himself, his name, chateau, &c., and the young miss had replied with a sang froid truly American—I must have three months' reflection! And she had departed for the purpose of reflecting in America, though universally it was believed that she had simply meant a considerate refusal, and that the marriage would never take place. Three months rolled by, and at the expiration of that time, the youthful baron received a letter from the United States containing only these three words—

'Venez me chercer!'

Delicious laconicism! Of what use lengthy phrases when everything may be expressed in three words? While his parents and friends had lamented the apparent rupture, the baron alone had preserved a hope. He only had comprehended the delay demanded by the lady and the natu- desire which she felt to visit once more her native land, to say to the scenes and souvenirs of her infancy one brief adieu before leaving them forever. The sequal proved the correctness of his impressions and the worthiness of his confidence, and as may be imagined he hastened joyfully to obey her summons. The day following the arrival of her letter the baron started with his mother and a young brother for Liverpool, there to embark on the first steamer for the United States, and next winter the Parisian beau monde will count among its members one pretty woman and elegant establishment the more.

☞ The *Spirit of the Times* has a good one concerning 'Fire Hunting'—a species of deer hunting indulged in at night by means of blazing pitch-pine knots, which shining in the eyes of the game, discover its whereabouts. 'Pidwidgeon' arrives on the ground with a large party, headed by a negro carrying the light:

'D-d-d-dere he is mas'r! Don't you see he great shiny eyes? Take keer—fire away right atween his eyes. Bully big buck, dat!' No sooner said than done. I blazed away, taking as straight aim as a man with any amount of wine, and without the buck ague can take. To my astonishment, the two balls of fire, which did not seem twenty yards off, never blinked, but stood gazing on me unflinchingly while old Joe, furiously waving the pine-knots, kept on whispering *a la* Bowery theatre—'Fiah, fiah 'way, mas'r! Gib him todder barril!' I let rip the left hand barrel — No use. There they gleamed—those red eyes—glaring savagely at me—unshaken, firm. What an awful fire there was in them! 'I say, Pig,' said one of the company, 'did you load your gun?' 'No!' said I, 'the Colonel told me I had better take his, and that it was ready loaded.—'Let me load it,' says he. Still keeping my eyes fixed on those two deer eyes, which from two eyes began to grow into four eyes, and lost in astonishment at this phenomenon, the gun was handed back to me. I took aim once more, let drive, and—there still sparkled those awful eyes—the left hand one especially. Rendered desperate, maddened by my terrible shooting, and by the stoicism displayed by that buck, I swore like a deaf and dumb trooper—silently; and telling old Joe in a whisper to creep up nearer, I prepared to give the beast the benefit of the left-hand barrel. 'No go nearer, mas'r. Fiah! Fiah quick, while demmed old buck skeered!' Again I took aim, coolly and deliberately as I could, pulled trigger—chip bang. Oh, horror! for yards around pecks of fiery, flashing light burst forth in every direction. 'Knock'd his brains out this time. Pig saw 'em fly. Let's grab the game,' said one of the company. We rushed up pell-mell. I had drawn a terrible large knife in order to cut up the deer, when one loud laugh broke from the whole company, as old Joe held up, in the full glare of the pine knots, the smashed remnants of a big squash! It had been hollowed out, two holes cut in it for eyes, and a light put behind it and stuck up on an old cotton wood stump, by some one—nobody knew who! *Sech* laughter—*sech* yelling! Old Joe put the pine knots down on the ground, and broke for a palmetto patch, where occasional bursts of thunder were heard, as if there was laughter going on in the bowels of the earth.—We got back to Tiger-Cat, and the Colonel, who stood at the door to welcome our return, when informed of my luck, never moved a muscle, and swore by all things visible that he had no hand in it; but owned up to having had *two* in the manufacture of a big bowl of punch then brewing in-doors. So in we went, and in a couple of hours, or more, I had the solid satisfaction of kind of realizing the fact, that ewing to the strong brew, there was a man of that party could tell squash-lights from deers' eyes!

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

A leap-year story is told by the St. Louis Herald, which shows that it not always best for a bachelor to look—long—before he leaps. Here is the story:

There is a certain fashionable boarding-house in St. Louis, where a handsome young widow was boarding. The lady we will call widow Cheerly; she has a fortune of some $30,000, left by her deceased husband, and no children. Three young clerks—Smith, Brown and Jones, who formerly boarded at this boarding-house, called upon the landlady on New Year's day. The widow Cheerly was in the room, and saw the young men approaching. She immediately dressed herself up in her 'bridal array,' called the landlady and inquired their names. The lady informed her, when she remarked, 'I intend to have one of those young men for a husband.' The landlady smiled incredulously, and then went down into the parlor to receive her visitors. The widow followed immediately, and without waiting an introduction, approached Smith and said: 'Will you consent to become my husband?' The young man blushed and backed out. The gay widow then addressed Mr. Brown who 'jumped at the chance,' and the twain were made one.—The next morning, when Brown awoke, he began to think, as he was out of employment, that he was 'in a fix,' and while he was revolving in his mind whether it would be better for him to run off or to commit suicide, his wife awoke, and said, 'My dear have you any objection to collect a few bills?' Thinking she supposed he had some money due him, he muttered, 'No, not when there's any money owing to me.' I do not mean that my dear. Get up and go to my bureau drawer, and there you will find bills to the amount of five hundred dollars, for the rents due me for the past month. You will please accept the money from me as a New Year's Gift.'

Brown found that he had been 'done Brown' in a most satisfactory way, and has been happier ever since.

POETIC JUSTICE.—It is a curious coincidence, that the Regent Morton, who first introduced the 'Maiden,' an instrument of decapitation, into Scotland; that M. Guillotine, who improved, and caused it to be used in France under his own name; and that Brodie, who induced the magistrates of Edinburgh to adopt a 'new drop,' the same that is now generally used for the execution of criminals; all perished by the instruments of death which they had themselves invented. Phalaris, the contriver of the 'Brazen Bull,' was also destroyed by his own handy-work; and the inventor of gunpowder perished in his attempt to realize means for the destruction of his fellow creatures.

☞ A modern writer says: 'I never give a man credit for having the power to do what he never does. Plausibility is very imposing, no donbt; but when I see one of whom people say, 'He has talent, he has genius, if he would use them right,' I think it is a sham, and not the real thing; for sound talent and true genius don't go with a laggard spirit—they are like a spur in the heel to keep a man advancing.'

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.—The *Warrenton News* says:—The Everetts, who were imprisoned for six months, at the Spring term of Halifax Superior Court for a murderous assault upon Patrick McGowan, broke jail on Tuesday night. They left behind them a letter, in which they coolly pledge their *honor!* as men, to return on or before the 1st September next, and serve out their term of imprisonment.

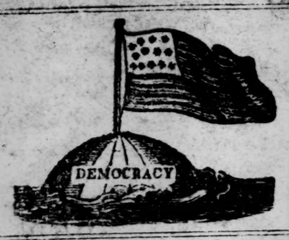
☞ Dr. Fuller says of marriage: 'Deceive not thyself by over-expecting happiness in the married state. Look not therein for contentment greater than God can give, or a creature in this world can receive, namely to be free from all inconveniences. Marriage is not like the hill of Olympus, wholly clear, without clouds.'

☞ Said a large ship owner (a Whig) on hearing of the nomination of Buchanan, 'That makes my shipping worth a dollar a ton more.' He felt that it would give a new impulse to the buisness interests of the country.—*Eastern Argus.*

Alice.—Fred do you know 'I love but thee?'

Fred.—No, I didn't know it, but I'm exceedingly glad to hear it.

Democratic Pioneer.



TUESDAY MORNING, July 8, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st District,	WM. F. MARTIN,	of Pasquotank.
2nd	" W. J. BLOW,	of Pitt.
3rd	" M. B SMITH,	of New Hanover.
4th	" GASTON H. WILDER,	of Wake
5th	" S. E. WILLIAMS,	of Alamance,
6th	" THOS. SETTLE, Jr.,	of Rockingham.
7th	" R. P. WARING,	of Mecklenburg.
8th	" W. W. AVERY,	of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG.

FOR THE SENATE:

JOHN PARKER JORDAN.

FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM A. HARNEY.

"ALL ADMIT THAT THE PEOPLE OF A TERRITORY, ASSEMBLED IN CONVENTION TO FRAME A STATE CONSTITUTION, POSSESS THE SOLE, THE EXCLUSIVE POWER TO DETERMINE WHETHER SLAVERY SHALL OR SHALL NOT EXIST WITHIN ITS LIMITS."—*James Buchanan.*

☞ Andrew L. Chesson, Esq., has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Senate from the counties of Martin and Washington, (Josiah Collins, Esq., having declined to run.) Mr. Chesson has already taken the stump; and, from the high esteem in which he is held for his sound Democracy and honorable bearing as a gentleman, we have no doubt he will be triumphantly elected.

WHERE IS THE PROOF?

The Dark Lantern tribe are constantly denouncing Mr. Buchanan, because, as they say, he once advocated the doctrine that ten cents a day was enough for the laboring man. This slander has been denounced over and over again. Mr. Buchanan himself has denied it. Still, the K. N's ring the charge and call him "ten-cent Jemmy,"—making the same to-do about the matter that they did about Gen. Pierce's stick of candy. But, they take care never to show the speech itself. Why is this? If Mr Buchanan had made such a speech, these Know-Nothings would herald it forth to the world with the wildest delight.—But they don't do it. And why? Because they can't. A very good reason, certainly. The whole business is a *ten-cent lie.* If the Know-Nothings expect to be believed, let them present the proof.

FILLMORE OPPOSED TO THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

By the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the odious restriction which prohibited slavery in territory North of 36° 30' was abrogated. This, then, was a Southern measure, because it removed one of the unjust restrictions upon slavery. *Mr. Fillmore declares himself opposed to it.* Here what he said upon the subject the other day, in a speech at Rochester, N. Y., while on his way home:

"I then thought that this exciting subject was at an end, and that there would be no further occasion to introduce it into the legislation of Congress. Territorial governments had been provided for all the territory except that covered by the Missouri Compromise, and I had no suspicion that that was to be disturbed. *I have no hesitation in saying, what most of you know already, that I was decidedly opposed to the disturbance of that Compromise. Good faith as well as the peace of the country, seemed to require that a compromise which had stood for more than thirty years should not be wantonly disturbed.* These were my sentiments then, fully and freely expressed, verbally and in writing, to all my friends, North and South, who solicited my opinion. *This repeal seems to have been a Pandora's box, out of which has issued all the political evils that now afflict the country, scarcely leaving a hope behind.*"

☞ That sterling old-line Whig paper—the Wilmington Commercial—in speaking of Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance, says:

"On our fourth page will be found Mr. Buchanan's letter accepting the nomination for the presidency. Nothing of the kind ever presented to the public was ever more clear, explicit, and patriotic. Its own language will speak more effectually to the understanding and heart of the reader than could any comments or commendations of ours."

☞ Mr. Eames, of Malden, Mass., was one of the committee appointed by the Convention which nominated Mr. Fillmore, to notify him of his nomination. Mr. E. is now in favor of Fremont, because he deems it impossible that Mr. Fillmore can be elected.—*Albany Journal.*

☞ Texas is said to have increased in population during the last ten years at the rate of about four hundred per cent.

KENNETH RAYNER.

This gentleman, who was placed at the tail of the sub-bolting nomination of Stockton as the head, has written a long letter declining the *honor!* It was certainly a great fall from the longed-for nomination for the *Presidency* by the great body of his party, down, down to the tail end of the picayune ticket of the New Jersey *sub-boltere!*

Mr. Rayner's letter is a rare production. It draws a dark picture of Know-Nothingism—shows up its "perversions," its "interpolations," &c., as the causes of its present imbecility. He even asserts that "trading politicians" had obtained sufficient influence in the order to foist upon it, to some extent, the machinery of party politics. Alas! his famous Third Degree was impotent to save the Order in its *pretended* purity!—its boasted nationality! The author of the Third Degree is compelled to confess a *failure!* Nay, more. Kenneth Rayner—the great high priest of North Carolina Know-Nothingism—asserts that the "direction and management of the order was taken from the hands of the honest and unpretending masses," "and it fell under the control of selfish and ambitious politicians!" But we must give the reader a fuller view, from Mr. Rayner's own bitter confession. Read the dark and damning picture as drawn by this High Priest of the Order. Our K. N. friends who regard Rayner as infallible, will find but little to cheer them in this letter. Hear him:

As long as the American party adhered strictly to these three great principles; as long as it was true to its mission; as long as it ignored all extraneous and minor questions; as long as it preserved its *prestige* of a great popular uprising against foreign influence, priestly tyranny, and assaults upon the Union; it swept every thing before it. As long as its members agreed to tolerate differences of opinion, on irrelevant questions, and to act together for the general good, nothing could stay its march. The rival parties of the country stood aghast at its whirlwind progress. I am not sure its immense strength did not originate the causes of its late disasters. Its friends seemed to think it strong enough to carry any and every thing—*and hence they endeavored to engraft upon it other issues of domestic policy and of* SECTIONAL IMPORT. Of its enemies, those who openly assailed it with slander and misrepresentation were powerless for harm: whilst others crept within its folds, some to pervert it from its principles, and others to spy out its machinery and betray it to its foes.—And then again the indifferent—those who have no fixed opinions on any question, but who will fight for whomsoever will pay them best; I mean the *trading politicians—enlisted under its banner to carry out selfish views;* and to that end foisted on it, to some extent, the machinery of party politics.

The effect was instantly apparent. As soon as those of one section began to interpolate on its creed their views of anti-slavery, and those of another section, their views of pro-slavery—as soon as the *direction and management of the order was taken from the hands of the honest and unpretending masses* with whom it had originated, and who adhere to it for the sake of its principles alone, *and it fell under the control of selfish and ambitious politicians*—the people of the country saw and felt that something was wrong, and enthusiasm began to give way to *indifference* and *neglect.* With its first reverses, those who had gotten control of the order became alarmed; and then commenced that series of *temporisings* and *blunders*, which have ended in mystifying the public mind, to some extent, as to our definite aims, and subjecting us to the charge of inconsistency and vacillation. In the vain expectation of disarming the enemies of the order, of their weapons of falsehood and perversion, *concessions have been made again and again*, which, instead of abating, have only increased the violence of their malignity. In the equally vain hope of mollifying the hatred of the Romish Church, and of satisfying the croaking conscientiousness of lukewarm friends, *one of our cardinal principles* (I mean resistance to the aggressions of the Romish Hierarchy) *has been so* DILUTED, that, like Douglas' Kansas bill, *it is construed one way in one section, and another in another.* In addition to this, other issues, extraneous to the objects and purposes of the order, have been added from time to time—differing in different sections, to enable local politicians to save themselves at home, regardless of the effect upon the general good of the order, *as a national organization.* And it has turned out, that many who aided in originating this great movement—many who fought for it with might and main, in the days of its pristine purity—find themselves left far in the rear; and that they have become objects of denunciation and abuse, by those who have thus travestied its simple and fair lineaments, who held aloof from it in the weakness of its infancy, but who rushed to its embrace in the strength of its manhood!

I foresaw the dangers which beset us, and predicted the consequences, at the Philadelphia Convention in June 1855. I then discovered a growing disposition to try and conciliate the adherents of the Romish Church in certain States, by abating the stringency of our opposition to the dangerous assumptions of Papacy—and I warned our friends, that if this was done, it would not only be a compromise of a great principle, but that whilst it would fail to appease the bitter hatred of Romanism, it would lose us the confidence of the rural population, whose resistance to Popery was perhaps the strongest element in their attachment to American principles. I there witnessed a struggle between the Northern and Southern Delegates, as to who should obtain a triumph, in fitting in the "slavery" plank of the platform. For myself, I wanted no such plank in it. I used every effort in my power to prevent its insertion. I saw plainly, that when the American party had to "walk that plank," it would do so to its sorrow. First—because the question of slavery was extraneous to the aims and ends of our organization. Secondly—because from the very inherent nature of the order, it could accomplish its mission, only as a *national* party; embracing true-hearted Americans of every shade of opinion, on other and minor questions, undivided and undistracted by sectional or local issues. I did not wish to see the American party using the question of slavery agitation, as an electioneering hobby—as the anti-American party is doing; laying down a platform to be construed as anti-slavery in one section, and pro-slavery in another. And even if I had wished it, I knew very well, that with the materials of which the American party was composed, no such game could be successfully played out. It will be recollected by many, that I then warned my Southern friends, that even if they could succeed in obtaining the strongest pro-slavery platform they might desire, yet, if thereby disruption of the order followed (as I feared, believed, and predicted would be the case) with the loss of our national unity, we should lose the talisman of our strength. I then told them, that the loss of harmony and concert of action would weaken us far more, than the platform would strengthen us, even in the South.

But other counsels than mine and those who concurred with me prevailed. The slavery question was interpolated upon the three "points," "pure and simple," (to use a phrase of late European Diplomacy)—repudiation of that portion of the platform did follow in most of the Northern State Councils—the Southern elections during the Summer and Fall of '55 showed who was right and who was wrong—and we are now reaping the bitter fruits of our dissensions on the subject of slavery.

Mr. Rayner bitterly denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromire, as follows:

No man of any sagacity and observation can conceal from himself the fact, that the present condition of the country is alarming. At both ends of the Union, the "slavery question," is king. All other questions pale in insignificance before it, *in the public estimation.* Americanism—all the delicate questions involved in our foreign relations—all important questions of internal policy—all, for the time, seem to be ignored by the popular mind. The phantom of discord, exorcised by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, is stalking through the land, frightening men from their propriety. In the dissensions which now distract our country—in the scenes of violence and commotion which prevail in Congress—in the blood which is flowing in Kansas, and which, like that of Abel, is crying from the ground to Heaven for retribution—in the shocks and concussions which are testing the strength of the Union—we are realizing the sad consequences of that most unwise and unfortunate measure, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Its authors sowed the wind, and our suffering country is now reaping the whirlwind. From the day of the consummation of this measure, I have ever believed it would prove to this nation, what the wrath of Achilles did to Greece "the direful spring of woes unnumbered."

Truly, Mr Rayner draws a sad picture of Know-Nothingism at the present day—its unity—its nationality! He makes it out a bad case. Yet he ought to know, and the K. N's are estopped from objecting to his authority, for he is the man they swear by in this neighborhood. If a Democrat had talked about the K. N. platform having been so plastered with "interpolations" as to be construed one way at the North, and another at the South, they would have denounced it as a matter of course. But RAYNER says it and they are bound to acknowledge his authority.

ANOTHER SLANDER NAILED.

Since the nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, the opposition press have been busy in making assaults upon his character. Foremost among these detractors is George D. Prentice, of the Lousville Journal. In order to drive off the old-line Whigs from his support, Prentice has recently hatched up a cock-and-bull story, to the effect that Mr. Buchanan had charged Mr. Clay with bargain and corruption, in the election of 1824—Mr. Clay giving his support to Mr. Adams for the Presidency in consideration of the appointment of Secretary of State. This is the charge now made by George D. Prentice against Mr. Buchanan. But he stultifies himself; for he has long since acquitted Mr. Buchanan of anything improper in the premises—aye, he even lauded Mr. B. as an "honorable man."—George D. Prentice wrote a "Biography of Henry Clay." We have the book now before us. From pages 236-7, we quote as follows:

"For some time it seemed as if partizan vengeance would soon consent to desist from the pursuit of Mr. Clay; but a distinguished accuser at length appeared against him. It was Gen. Jackson. This gentleman began to assert in private circles, that he himself might probably have been President, had he but offered Mr. Clay the Secretaryship. * * * *

* * * * Not satisfied with private hints and declarations, Mr. Clay's distinguished accuser finally stated in a public letter, that overtures of bargain had been made to him during the pendency of the Presidential election in the House of Representatives, by the friends of Mr. Clay. With his usual promptitude of character, he demanded through whom these overtures had been made. *In reply Gen. Jackson gave up the name of Mr. James Buchanan, one of his own personal and political friends.* MR. BUCHANAN, HOWEVER, WAS AN HONORABLE MAN, AND HESITATED NOT TO SAY PUBLICLY, THAT HE HAD NEVER MADE TO GEN. JACKSON THE OVERTURES IN QUESTION, OR ANY THAT BORE THE LEAST RESEMBLANCE TO THEM. The principal accuser was now silent; but his partizans stopped their cars and shut their eyes to the proof of Mr. Clay's innocence, and cried—"away with him! away with him!"

Now that Mr. Buchanan is a candidate for the Presidency, Prentice ignores what he then wrote in praise of Mr. Buchanan, and strives to convict him of the very offence of which he then so fully acquitted him.

Again: the Hon. R. P. Letcher, of Kentucky, a devoted personal and political friend of Mr. Clay's, writes to the latter, under date of August 27, 1827, in relation to the same point in Mr. Buchanan's response: 'This answer is well put together. As they say in Connecticut, "there is a great deal of good reading in Buck's reply.' It is modest and genteel, yet strong and conclusive. I am truly delighted with the manner in which Mr. B. has acquitted himself.'

But, above all, Mr. Clay himself in a dinner speech in Washington, just after his retirement from the State Department, declared in reference to Mr. Buchanan's conduct that "he said *nothing* which cast the slightest shade upon my honor and integrity. What he did say was the *reverse* of any implications of *me.*" Thus acquitted of blame by the cotemporaries of Mr. Clay, and by Mr. Clay himself, Mr. Buchanan cannot be convicted of improper conduct at this late day and on the testimony of a witness who contradicts and discredits himself.

[*For the Pioneer.*

MR. EDITOR—The present canvass is to be the most important of any that has ever transpired in this country. It behooves every Democrat to be up and at work for his party. We should all remember that the "Price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

The principles of the old Federal alias Whig alias Know-Nothing party have often been voted down by the true Americans, and if our Democratic friends will "buckle on their armor" and meet the enemy at the threshhold of the present canvass, after the elections we will have the infinite pleasure of recording one of the most overwhelming Democratic victories ever achieved in North Carolina. We are told that our party advocates anti-republican and anti-American doctrines—that it prefers the foreign to the native born citizen. This is as base a slander as was ever perpetrated, and

"Cursed be the tongue that spoke,
The hand that penned it."

We have never yet seen the Democrat who, all things else being equal, would give preference to the foreign born citizen. But we are proud to record it, that the Democratic party has ever received with open arms every lover of our republican institutions irrespective of birth or religion. The old whig party, which has so often met us upon the field of battle, and just as often been beaten, now comes up under the very pleasant and attractive title of the "American Party," and appeals to the people—the Democratic Americans, to unite with them in this crusade against the adopted citizens of this country. But all their cries and appeals for aid in their unholy undertaking will die upon the "desert air." Many have heeded these appeals, and gone into their camp; but they are now leaving and returning to their first love. We hear of immense numbers withdrawing from the Order throughout the State. The people are now coming to the cooler reflection of their minds, and can perceive clearly the drift of this midnight conclave. Those who blindly and thoughtlessly rushed into the Know Nothing camp—having deserted the time-honored principles of Democracy—are fast finding out the error of their way, and giving undoubted evidences of the fact. On the election day, let us all unite in one phalanx for the gallant standard bearer of our much loved principles! Let us all recollect that the issue is, "Principles not men," and throw aside prejudices and preserve the soil of the Old North State unpolluted by the importation of Northern fanaticism! We all know that Know Nothingism is but another name for Abolitionism at the North, and it is endeavoring to cast its incendiary doctrine among the people of the South. In Virginia, Know Nothingism was crushed in its infancy. Let us in N. Carolina imitate the Old Dominion, and expel from our soil every society that conflicts with our Democracy. Arise! Democrats, and behold the dangers that beset you! Arise! and like the knight of old, rush to the scene of action, and there proclaim with trumpet tongue, your intention to fight in defence of the principles of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. G.

Gates, N. C., June 28, 1856.

[*For the Pioneer.*

MR EDITOR—Allow me, through the columns of your valuable journal, to give a brief description of our excursion to Nag's Head on the 4th inst; which by the way, was thought to be, by all who availed themselves of the opportunity, to be the most pleasant they had ever made to that beautiful summer resort.

We pushed off from the wharf about half past seven o'clock, and were soon steaming down our beautiful river, in the steamer Herbert, Capt Berbage. We arrived at Nag's Head about half past one o'clock, having ample time to view the scenery on the river and sound. It would be doing injustice to our feelings were we not to mention the kind and accommodating manner with which we were treated by Capt Berbage, while on board his boat, which will be long remembered by the party.—Also we would fall far short of our duty, were we not to tender our sincere thanks to the kind and obliging proprietor of Nag's Head Hotel, for the excellent dinner which he prepared for us. His table was supplied with all the delicacies of the season, prepared in the best order, which does credit to his taste as a caterer for the inner man.

In conclusion, let me advise those in search of health and pleasure to go to Nag's Head, where they will find good sea-bathing, first-rate accommodations and a kind and accommodating landlord.

Q.

TALL PULLING.—Col. E. J. Young, who laid a wager of $500 that he could row a boat to Cape May and back within four days, returned yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, having accomplished the distance (200 miles,) in 1h. 49m. less than the required time. This may be put down as the tallest kind of rowing.—*Baltimore Republican.*

For the Pioneer.

MR. EDITOR—While I was in Gatesville a few days ago a friend of mine handed me a number of the "American Banner," (a little paper published in Edenton, which I had never seen before,) containing a letter to the Editors of the "Murfreesboro' Gazette," pretending to give an account of a fight between Messrs. Jordan and Rayner, which occurred at the last May Court held for this county, signed, "Simon Simpkins." In this letter, signed as aforesaid, among other falsehoods therein contained, the writer says, "The next thing I see was a strappin lookin ruffian of a feller by the name of Ridack had Mr. Rayner by the throat doin just about some of the tightest chokin I ever see a feller do." Now, who "Simon Simpkins" is, I do not know, nor do I care. But he must be a *young* man—*one* who has not yet learned to tell the truth, or that *lying* "the crime of cowards," is dishonorable. I was present on that occasion—when the fight or difficulty occurred, and assisted in trying to keep Messrs. Jordan and Rayner apart, so as to prevent any injury being done by one to the other, as I felt it to be my duty to do. My name is *Riddick;* and as I was the only one of the *name* who thus interferred, that I know of, the natural inference is, that he, (the said "Simon Simpkins") meant me, and so wished the public to understand him, when he wrote "Ridack." If so, that is, if he meant me and intended to make the imp ession upon the mind of the reader of his letter, that *I choked Mr. Rayner,* I say *he,* the said "Simon Simpkins," is a *low, dirty libeller;* and by writing his falsehoods, scurrilously, over the fictitious name of "Simon Simpkins" he proves himself to be also a *liar* and a *coward.* Though he may be unknown to the public, yet, if he have any sensibility, and sense of shame in his composition, he certainly feels mean and miserable, while

"He hears
On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
A dismal, universal hiss—the sound
Of public scorn."

In conclusion Mr. Editor, permit me to address a word or two the said "Simon Simpkins:" Learn to speak and write the truth; love truth and hate falsehood; shun concealment; "love light rather than darkness;" and as our Judges sometimes say at the close of remarks they are occasional compelled to make, may the Lord have mercy on you!

LASSITER RIDDICK.

Gates Co., N. C., June 30, 1856.

COL. FREMONT'S PARENTAGE.

We have no disposition in the general to meddle with the private history of people; but when that private history relates to men presented for the highest office in the gift of the nation, and is brought to light by the press, it is nothing more than proper that it should be in the main correct. It is due to truth and history. It would be indeed strange if so young a man as Col. Fremont were elected President, that the simple record of his parentage and birth had either been lost entirely to history, or so inaccurately recorded as to present hardly a single fact correctly.

To the good or bad fortune, as it may be of this city, it is connected with the history of Colonel Fremont's parentage.—About the first of the present century there resided in this city a revolutionary veteran, who had served faithfully in the war of the Revolution. This veteran was Colonel John Pryor. He lived on the ground which lies between the canal and the river, west of the Petersburg railroad depot, and east of the Amory. He had there surrounding his house a garden, where people were admitted for a small fee, and where refreshments could be procured. This was called "Pryor's garden." The old Colonel was a victim of rheumatism, and locomotion to him was difficult. He moved with a shuffling step, and took a long time to go a very little way—indeed he was a disabled, stiff-limbed old soldier, and his physical forces had from exposure and hardship suffered no little abatement.

The veteran Col. Pryor took it into his head that he needed a wife, and that he would be much better off with one, than to remain a rheumatic old Bachelor, with no one to love, or rather no one to mend his linen and sew on his buttons. So he sought the hand in marriage of a young girl—who she was it is not material to know; nor does our informant remember whether she was very beautiful or not.—Suffice it to say, she yielded to the suit of the veteran soldier, and became Mrs. Pryor—mistress of the garden, and mistress of a long framed building, said to have resembled very much that dwelling so long occupied by the late James Gray, and which was pulled down to make room for the fine dwellings of Mr. John Mabin and that erected by Mr. Gray. Its main feature was a somewhat spacious apartment in the centre. On either hand were long wings, of smaller dimensions, except their length, than the centre. At the extremities of these two wings stood two offices, apparently to promote the harmony of the general design.

We are the more particular in describing the building, because, as will be seen, a lodgment was made in one of these offices by an enemy of the Colonel's domestic happiness.

At this time there lived in Richmond a French teacher named Fremont, who taught in the academy of the celebrated French scholar and gentleman, Girardin. Mr. Fremont is described as having been a small, swarthy individual, with some French peculiarities strongly developed. Some of the oldest inhabitants say that Col. Pryor employed Monsieur Fremont to teach his young wife French. Certain it is, that he rented of the Colonel one of the little offices above described, and took his meals, as a boarder, at the Colonel's table. What progress the lady made in studying French is not known; but, during the interviews with her teacher, there grew up in breast sentiments and feelings inconsistent with her relations to Col. P. How long this state of things existed we are not informed; but the result was that Mrs. Pryor and M. Fremont fled from the city to Norfolk, and there for a time, lived together—he, it is understood, pursuing the vocation of upholsterer, which was supposed to have been his original trade. They did not, however, reside long in Norfolk, but went to the South—where the candidate for the Presidency was born—possibly to Savannah, though some reports say Charleston.

We can not say whether the parties were ever married. Certain it is that old Col Pryor was never divorced from his wife, who thus left him more forlorn than he was when she married him. The question arises, could there have been a legitimate marriage without a divorce?

It is proper to add that Col. Pryor, after some time brooding over the bad treatment he suffered in the desertion of his wife, assuaged his grief by marrying another young woman, who remained with him until his death—he dying, it is hardly necessary to add, without issue. The abduction of his first wife by the Frenchman, who showed not the slightest regard for his prior claims, was a sore subject to the old Colonel. These incidents in the life of the progenitor of the free-soil candidate for the Presidency, show that he was at least a disciple of Free-Love, if not of Free-Soil

[*Richmond Dispatch.*

RAPID DECLINE OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM AT THE SOUTH.

SIXTY-THREE members of the "American" party in Columbus, Georgia, have published over their signatures, a series of resolutions, repudiating the "American" party and pledging themselves to the support of Buchanan and Breckinridge. We publish the conclusion of their proceedings, which contain the strongest and most conclusive reasons why Southern patrots everywhere should rally to the support of the Democratic ticket, as the only means of saving the Constitution and the Union from the polluting and destructive touch of Black Republicanism:

"We consider the Convention of the American party, at Philadelphia, in February, 1856, has proved itself regardless of the preservation of the Union:

"First, by repudiating the 12th resolution of the American platform of 1855.

"Secondly, by condemning and denouncing the people of the law known as the Missouri Compromise, and thereby attempting to re-open the question of Congressional interference with the subject of slavery in the territories.

"And, thirdly, by disregarding the action of the Convention of the American party of the State of Georgia, and in contemptuously spurning from that body any consideration of their wishes, and by these acts has severed the link of unity which bound us, and rejected the terms of our alliance.

"Although we have undiminished confidence in the patriotism, ability and integrity of Millard Fillmore, we consider it unwise and impolitic for the the South to run him for the Presidency, in the present contest, *for by giving him the electoral vote of two or three Southern States, we might throw the election into the House of Representatives, where the same power which elected a Black Republican Speaker, would insure the election of a Black Republican President, a result alike destructive of the Union and the constitutional government bequeathed by our ancestors.*

"We consider the Democratic party, recently at Cincinnati, in Convention assembled, boldly, fairly and honestly placed itself in battle array, and tendered this "paramount issue" to our enemies and the world. And in view of these facts, and because of the before mentioned considerations, we feel it our duty, as Southern men, to support its nominees, and on this issue, with it conquer or with it fall.

"We, therefore recommend to our fellow-citizens, the election of JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE as President and Vice President of the United States." *Signed by 63 members.*

☞ There is scarcely a paper from any locality that does not chronicle an accession of Old-line Whigs to the Democratic standard, and there is every indication that the great mass of the Clay and Webster Whigs, who have not joined the Know-Nothings or become Abolitionists, will vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge.—Among the prominent and leading men who are now battling for the Union and the Constitution, in our ranks, we are glad to record such names as these: Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts; Geo. Adams, do.; Geo. Evans, of Maine; Ex-Senator Dixon, Ky.; Senator Benjamin, La.; Jas. B. Clay, Ky.; Senator Jones, Tenn.; Wm. B. Reed, Pa.; Mr. Stevenson, Ky.; Geo. B Hodge, Ky.; Charles Anderson, Ohio.; T. Butler King, Ga.; Wm. Preston, Ky.; Mr. Oliver, Mo. There are many others of equal distinction in the Old-line Whig party with the above, who are now acting with the Democracy, but whose names do not at this writing occur to us.—*Exchange Paper.*

LETTING OUT HIS DEMOCRATIC BLOOD.—Mr. Buchanan once said that if he believed he had a bit of democratic blood in his veins he would open them and let it out.—Mr. Buchanan made this declaration there is no doubt.—*Rochester Democrat.*

"There is no doubt" that the writer of the above deliberately penned it fully believing it to be calumnious and false. The Tribune of Saturday distinctly discredits the story; the Democrat of Monday reproduces. Mr Buchanan has said under his own hand and in the most positive manner: "*This ridiculous story is without a shadow of foundation.*" "*I now pronounce it to be utterly and absolutely false, no matter from what source it may have proceeded or shall proceed.*"

Thirty old citizens of Lancaster, many of whom say they have known Mr. Buchanan from boyhood, certify that the story is false, and that it was never heard of till thirteen years after the date assigned to it. No intelligent man believes it—no intelligent man *can* believe it.—*Rochester Union.*

LEAVING HIM—NORTH AND SOUTH.

Nineteen twentieths, or more, of the hitherto American papers at the North (out of New York) repudiate the Fillmore nomination. He has scarcely a paper in the whole West, and not half a dozen in all New England. In the middle States, a very few still hold to him—chiefly in Pennsylvania and New York. Of those in Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia North American says:—"A number of papers in our State still advocate Fillmore and Donelson, but those in the interior will mostly go with the majority of their supporters, who are fast changing to Fremont." It is so everywhere, North.

THE STAMPEDE.

Ten out of the *fifteen* election [illegible] the Know Nothings for Virginia [illegible]ned! Probably no such complete [illegible]tion was ever known in the history of party in the State. And had Brya[illegible]der ever deserved the name of a party extraordinary stride to ruin might have be fallen it. As it is, half a years hence, it will seem one of the astounding of historical phenomena movement so irredeemably [illegible] should ever have been able to get [illegible]ganization and its advocates in the [illegible]monwealth of Washington and Jef[illegible]

[*Winchester Virginian.*

ABOUT POETRY.—We were in company with a young lady some few evenings at a literary reunion and as she had introduced as a poetess, we of course on poetry. It was not many minutes she had run through the stereo list of favourite authors when she added with Byron, asserting her conviction he was the greatest poet that ever We modestly hinted that we prefer cording that distinguished poet Shakespeare, upon which with an [illegible] laugh at our simplicity, she cried Shakspeare wasn't a poet; *his* play *rhyme.*'—*Exchange*

A CERTAIN CURE FOR A RATTLESNAKE BITE OR SPIDER STING.—Take the [illegible] a good egg, put it in a tin cup, [illegible] as much salt as will make it thick not to run off, and spread a plaster ply to the wound.

☞ "Ah, Sam, so *you're* be trouble eh?" "Yes, Jem, yes," "well cheer up, man; adversity tries us shows up our better qualities." but adversity *don't try me;* it was a judge, and he showed up my worst [illegible]ties."

☞ The largest angel we ever [illegible] was seen by Mahomet in the third [illegible] which the Koran says had two eyes [illegible] thousand day's journey apart.

☞ An Artesian Well has [illegible] been sunk to a depth of 185 feet and supply of good water obtained North Point battle ground, near Bal[illegible] Md.

BALTIMORE MARKETS

SATURDAY, JULY 5.

FLOUR.—Howard street at $6 [illegible] Mills $6,50.

CORN.—White 50 a 55c, weight [illegible] 45 a 53c

WHEAT.—Red 1,45a 1,50 cents [illegible] 1,65 cents

OATS.—Sales were made at 28 a [illegible]

PORK.—Mess at $250. Prime at $ and Rump at $14,37½.

LARD.—In bbls and tierces at 12 and kegs at 13 cents.

NOTICE.

THE Farmers' Bank of North Caro[illegible] declared a dividend of 3½ per ct. for the months, payable on and after the 20th inst ject to the State tax of 25 cents on each which amount will be deducted from the dend.

E. City, July 8, 1856—3ts

(Sentinel copy)

SELLING OFF TO CLOSE

I am selling off my stock, for the pu[illegible] closing the business I am now [illegible] and offer to customers rare inducements Cash required for all goods sold after [illegible]

J. M. MATH[illegible]

E. City July 8th 1856.—3t.

PAY UP! PAY UP!!

ALL persons indebted to me by note account, are requested to make [illegible] by August 1st; or I shall place the claim hands of an officer for collection.

J. M. MATH[illegible]

E. City July 8th 1856.—3t.

ROWE'S OCEAN VIEW HOT[illegible]

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, at [illegible] very attractive place of resort on the [illegible]peake, only eight miles from the city [illegible] folk, will be ready for the accommodation visitors, or permanent boarders on the July. All persons coming down previous be well accommodated.

By the above date, there will be [illegible] rangement completed for recreation and ment of various kinds, such as fishing, bathing, riding, playing at ten pins, &c.

Large parties can be received and [illegible] ded for Volunteer companies, and [illegible] sociations, will find this a delightful [illegible] enjoyment.

The arrangements at the Hotel, under cient management of Mr. Cole King, [illegible] must give satisfaction to all. Harris rate Cook, hogfish and other fine [illegible] of the bay, will be served in the most and attractive style, at all hours.

LEVI ROWE, [illegible]

BOARD—Per day, $1 to $1 50
Per week, 6 to 10 00
Per month, 20 to 30 00

July 1—3w

SMALL FARM FOR SALE [illegible] NORFOLK.

WILL be sold, privately, a [illegible] FARM, lying in Princess Anne [illegible] about 4½ miles from Norfolk city, [illegible] mile of the water. It contains 18 [illegible] of which was cleared two years ago. [illegible] provements consist of two new buildings [illegible]

Terms accommodating, and will be known on application to, or by address [illegible]

JAS. R. WALKE, Agt. [illegible] Norfolk

July 1—1m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA [illegible]

Currituck County Court—May Term

H. M. Shaw, alleged executor of Alfred Perkins, dec'd, Lovey Perkins, Willoughby McBride, John Frost, Mary P. Frost, Thomas Frost, Alfred P. Frost, infants pr J. W. Baxter, Guardian ad litem, heirs at law and legatees of Alfred Perkins, dec'd. Petition

VS.

John A. Moore and wife Tabitha, E. F. Snowden, Benjamin Walker, Guardian to the heirs of Josiah P. Etheridge, James Owens and wife Sarah Ann Etheridge et als. heirs at law of Alfred Perkins, dec'd.

It appearing to the Court that [illegible] Etheridge et als, are not residents of [illegible] it is therefore ordered by the Court that [illegible] tion be made in the Democratic Pioneer [illegible] weeks for them to appear at the next [illegible] this Court to be held for the County [illegible] tuck, at the Court-House in Currituck [illegible] last Monday in August next, or Judgment [illegible] confessed will be taken.

J. W. BAXTER, C. [illegible]

June 3, 1856—6w

A CARD.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC OF GATES COUNTY: I announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Gates County. Should I be successful candidate, I pledge myself to do [illegible] to all.

ap 22, 1856—tde [illegible]

...ANEOUS FARM FOR SALE.

...VALUABLE ESTATE KNOWN AS ...SIMMON, on Little Creek, in the county ...Princess Anne, Virginia, in full view of ...Lynnhaven Bay, and eight miles from Norfolk, ...is offered for sale. This beautiful Farm ...lately by recent survey, 547 Acres, nearly ...one-third of which are well covered with ...Live Oak and Pine timber. The improvements ...consist of a comfortable DWELLING ...a lot of a comfortable DWELLING ...in good repair, with seven rooms ...and cellar, a new Barn, and other buildings ...suitable to such an estate. For beauty and ...choice of location, this Farm cannot well ...be excelled. From the back door can be seen ...every steamer or vessel that passes through the ...Bay of Virginia. The land is of excellent ...quality, and peculiarly adapted to the growth ...of Corn and fruits incident to this climate, ...especially so to horticultural purposes. As a ...Truck Farm, none offers greater inducements ...for early vegetables for the Northern ...market; and should the contemplated Air-line ...Road be constructed, which will pass ...through this farm, it will be brought in daily ...communication with New York. The range ...for stock is very good, and from the Bay, in ...front of the Dwelling, the finest fish and oysters ...can be taken. The timbered land, which is ...valuable, is only 2½ miles distant from a ...Shipping on the Eastern branch of Elizabeth ...River. Persons desirous of settling in this section of ...Virginia would do well to examine this ...property without delay, as they can hardly fail to be ...pleased with it.

The Farm can be purchased with Lebanon, 642 ...acres of Sand Beach, embracing Hog Island, on the ...Chesapeake Bay, with several valuable Fisheries ...attached, it being immediately opposite to ...the Farm, and only separate from it by Little ...Creek.

Also, a SMALL FARM adjoining Lebanon on the ...north, on Little Creek, containing 180 acres, ...with a Marl pit on it. The soil is good, and ...particularly adapted to the growth of vegetables, ...Early sweet and Irish Potatoes. For all ...further particulars respecting property, the purchaser or purchasers ...can be accommodated with any reasonable credit, by paying the interest regularly and ...giving satisfactory security for the purchase ...money.

The Stock on the Farms, &c., not be disposed of ...privately, they will be offered for sale at public ...auction at the auction rooms of Mr. James R. ...Wilson in this city, on the 1st Monday in November. For terms apply to Messrs. James ...Hubbard and Charles H. Shields, or to the ...Subscriber in Norfolk.

ELIZA J. S. WALKE.

oct 1—4m

NOTICE.

The undersigned having entered into ...partnership some time since in the ...banking business, would inform the ...public they have purchased one of Sands ...Cumming's patent Brick Machines and ...have now in successful operation at their ...yard about one mile from Elizabeth ...City, and that they have and intend to ...keep on hand a sufficient supply of brick to ...meet the demands of the country. Their ...yard is situated on Knob's Creek—a navigable stream of sufficient size for vessels ...usually navigate our waters about ...Norfolk from Pasquotank River. Their ...yard is only some few feet rom the wharf ...where vessels can lay to take in their load.

D. U. BRIGGS,
JOHN BLACK.

N. B.—Any person wishing to procure ...a Brick Machine can get any information ...they may desire relative to Sands and Cummings Patent Brick Machine both in regard to the purchase of machines, rights, ...and its working capacity by applying to ...the undersigned.

D. V. BRIGGS, & CO.,
Elizabeth City July 1st, 1856.—tf.

...E-POWERS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

...MERS wanting Horse-Powers and ...Threshing Machines, can obtain the most ...simple and durable kinds in the country at ...the Head Quarters. Our arrangement with ...the manufacturers, enables us to sell at their ...prices which we obligate ourselves to do. We ...have found 4 or 5 different sizes and kinds of ...Powers, and request those in want to call ...and examine. Our sales of such machines have ...been thirty per cent on, for five years past, ...giving general satisfaction given to the nur... ...of them, induce us to think that there are ...the best in the world. We are prepared to ...give information as to setting them up—...and have cuts showing the different parts. We ...have constantly on hand the following kinds: ...Ruffin's No. 1 bevel geared Horse Power, ...expressly for four mules, having only two ...horses—price $100.

Ruffin's No. 2, spur geared Horse Power, for ...four mules, very strong and durable—$100. ...Ruffin's No 2, bevel gyared, segmented ...Power, for the capacity of 6 to 8 mules—...$90.

...Two Horse Powers—$100.

...Ruffin's Railway Horse Powers, single and ...double.

...THRESHING MACHINES wrought iron cylinder with either straight or spinal beaters—...having a recent improvement—20, 25 and ...30 cylinders, from $45 to $70 each Straw ...Carriers $5 to $30 extra. Leather Bands to ...run 60 feet long, 35c. per ft., best quality. ...Ruffin's Horse Power, Thresher and ...Cleaner $225.

...Please examine the different kinds. Catalogues with cuts furnished upon application.

BORUM & McLEAN,
Farmer's Headquarters,
Elizabeth City, Va. July 1st, 11 Wide Water St.

NOTICE.

...Will be sold, on the 31st of May, 1856, either on my farm or in Little River, (Pasquotank,) the following notes: One ...on C. C. Jackson, of Perquimans, ...for $125, payable to myself—dated June ...1st, due Jan. 1, 1856; one of Harrison ...Gregg for $125, payable to me, dated ...May 31, 1855, payable Jan. 1, 1857; ...one of Thomas B. Weeks for $45, payable ...to myself dated Aug. 1, 1853, payable six ...months after date, with interest from date, ...and a credit of $20 entered upon it April ...1854; one of Wm. Tow, for $55, payable twelve months after date, to myself, dated ...May 1, 1856; one of Rev. W. Kone, ...dated Jan. 1, 1850, payable to ...myself Jan 1851. Payment upon ...which has been stopped, and this notice published in order to obtain duplicates thereof, according to law.

JO. COMMANDER.

Pasquotank Co. N. C. }
June 24, 1856 }

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of ...James W. Greaves, dec'd, are hereby ...required to come forward and pay the ...same. All having claims against said estate will present them for payment within ...the time prescribed by law, or this notice ...will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MARY A. GREAVES. Adm.
Elizabeth City, June 10, 1856.

NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing ...and doing business under the style ...of Knox & Jackson is this day ...dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter be conducted by T. D. ...Knox, who will be glad to see all of their ...customers, and as many more as may ...favor him with a call. Those indebted to the ...late firm will please call on T. D. Knox ...at the old stand and settle up their old ...accounts.

T. D. KNOX,
W. H. JACKSON.

July 10, 1856.

BE IT REMEMBERED,

That WOOD can be had at $3.00 per cord of ...2240 lbs.

W. T. & J. M. HINTON.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10.

$310,000 WORTH OF LAND TO BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG 10,200 SUBSCRIBERS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 17th, 1856.

IN SHARES RANGING IN VALUE FROM $25,- 500 TO $10.

The distribution will take place on the day named no matter whether all the shares are sold or not.

THESE farms and building lots are situated in Culpeper county, Virginia, near the junction of the northern branches of the Rappahannock River.—The farms are all in one body and heavily timbered. GOLD has been discovered upon the land, as well as upon adjoining tracts in the vicinity, where mining companies have been established.

The building lots are in an adjoining body, northeast of the farms, where a *Village* has been projected. It is believed that the Mining, Lumber and Agricultural interest, which this section is begetting will soon build up a town of considerable dimensions; and the situation, climate and soil are such as to afford every inducement to settlers.

The objects of this distribution are the advancement of the region and the endowment of the Pont Royal Female Academy, situated in Caroline Co. Va. to which latter purpose all the proceeds will be applied. the management having reserved a sufficient body of contiguous land, the increased value of which will compensate for the extraordinarily low prices at which shares are sold.

Each subscriber is guaranteed to receive a building lot worth at least the price of subscription, in default of which, his money will be promptly refunded

Subscribers by mail will please write their names, post-office, county and State distinctly.

Shares will be sold at $10 each, on the payment of one-half of which, a numbered certificate will be presented to each subscriber; the remainder being required after the distribution upon delivery of the deed.

Apply to ERASTUS B. DENSON.
Portsmouth Va. July 1st, Agent.

LOST

LAST week in this place a note of Capt. George Poiner's for one hundred dollars payable to Thomas Dunbar, with Timothy Hunter as security, payable the first day of January, 1857. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, as payment has been stopped on the same.

THOMAS DUNBAR.
E. City July 1st, 1856 --tf.
Sentinel copy

NOTICE.

HAVING at the last Term of Currituck Court, qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Jonathan B. Lindsay, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and close up the same—and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be given in bar of their recovery.

A. H. LINDSAY, Adm'r.
June 10, 1856—6t

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT M. SANDERLIN'S BOOK STORE.

The following popular works.—Earnest Linwood, Life of J. H Cone, D D, History of Bible Translations, Life of Sidney Smith, Progress of Baptist Principles, Life of Dr Judson, End of Controversy Controverted, Escaped Novice, (by Miss Bunkley,) Shakespeare, Life of Randolph and of Clay, Macaulay's His. of England, besides a large variety too tedious to mention—all at PUBLISHERS' PRICES.—Also a good assortment of stationery.

E. City, Leigh House, 2 doors from the corner.
June 24, 1856.

THE OLD DOMINION.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH have received the Old Domion; or, the Southampton Massacre. A novel, by G. P. R. James, price 50 cts. History of Hernando Cortez, by Abbott, 62 cts. The Wonders on Science, by Henry Maynen, 75 cts.

Notes on Duels and Duelling, alphabetically arranged, with a preliminary historical essay, by Sarengo Sabine $1,25.

Hypathia; or new foes with an old face, by Charles Kingsley.

Pictures of Europe, framed in ideas, by C. A. Bartol, $1,25.

Treatise on Punctuation, by Wilson. $1.

The Elements of Character, by M. G. Chandler, 62.

The Lake Shore; or, the Slave, the Serf. and the Apprentice, by Emile Souvestre, author of the Attic Philosopher, 75 cts.

ap 1

HOUSE CARPENTERS.

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS,

HAVE just received a sample lot of very superior full size Planes, from a new maker—celebrated for their superiority of finish as well as size and weight. Consisting of the following:

Bench Planes, Box Wood do., Match do.,
Hollows and Rounds do., Double Box Wood Smooth do.

With many other patterns of Planes, and a large variety of **General House Carpenters Hardware.**

Call and see us. dec 18

W. T. & J. M. HINTON,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Woodware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c., &c.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY RETURN their thanks to their friends, and the public for the past liberal patronage they have received, and at the same time inform them that they have now received their entire

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

It is useless to attempt to name the various articles that may be found in our Store. Suffice it to say, that our stock is unusually large in every department, and we promise to use our utmost endeavors to please all who may favor us with a call.

☞ Great pains is taken in filling all orders sent us. W. T. & J. M. HINTON,
ap 29 Broad Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C.

MODE DE PARIS.

I TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public, that I have just opened a splendid assortment of

PARIS HATS,

Opera, Merino, Silk and Mourning. a new article, the first ever imported in America; fashionable dress Mole Skin, and soft rich and elegant of superior quality, and a great variety of Canes, personally selected during my late tour in Europe. Those wishing a Paris Hat or one of my own make, as celebrated for their elegance, style, durability and cheapness, are respectfully invited to give me an early call.

R. H. STEVENS, Practical Hatter,
dec 4 No. 7 Market Square Norfolk Va.

NOTICE.

The undersigned would inform the citizens of Eliz. City and surrounding country, that he is prepared to do PLASTERING in all of its branches, both plain and ornamental—consisting of cornices, plain and fancy, centre-pieces of all kinds, panel garnishments, &c. Also, brick work done with care.

☞ All jobs in the country will meet with prompt attention, by addressing

F. V. HOSKINS.

Eliz. City, Feb. 19, 1856 ‖

NAG'S HEAD HOTEL, OR OCEAN RETREAT.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS healthful and delightful SUMMER RESORT, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has "set his house in order" for the ensuing season, and made every necessary arrangement for the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their patronage.

He is happy further to announce a positive engagement with Mr. W. AUGUSTUS HARNEY, as Assistant Proprietor, and general supervisor.—Mr. Harney is too well known to the public, for his kind and obliging manners, to require that anything should be said in his behalf; the Proprietor feeling assured that everything that can, will be done by him, to render visitors comfortable and happy.

Mr. JAS. F. LEE, as caterer, will also lend his aid and invaluable services to the public. An experience of several years in this capacity—his gentlemanly bearing—and accommodating spirit will be a sufficient guarantee that he will act with "an eye single" to the pleasure of those with whom he is so well and favorably known.

Mrs. Brockett, who gave such general satisfaction last season, and Mrs. Beals, so well known to all who visit this place, have both been re-engaged

Mr. W. E. VAUGHAN, a gentleman of prompt and attentive deportment, has been engaged as Clerk to the Hotel

Capt. JNO. ETHERIDGE, Jr., will superintend the fisheries; making Sound and Ocean contribute the choicest fish, the most fastidious appetite could desire.

Prof. GAUL'S BAND, of Baltimore, has been engaged for the season, they having given such decided satisfaction for the two preceeding summers, that they have become positive *favorites of the public.*

The Proprietor assures the Public that he will spare no pains or expense to secure for his tables, all that can be obtained, together with the most attentive servants.

RATES OF BOARD:

For Families, $30 per month;
" Single persons $1,25 per day, "
" " " 1,50 " " Two weeks.
" " " 2,00 " "
" Children and servants—half price!
Horses $15 per month;
" 75cts. per day.

☞ Persons having rooms engaged, will be charged from the time of th arrival of the first boat after July 4th—two-thirds of the regular fare.

The Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July, 1856.

June 3—6t. A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

Washington Times, Plymouth Banner, Murfreesboro' Gazette, Weldon Patriot, Edenton Banner, Native Sentinel and Norfolk Argus copy w6w.

MILLINERY, &C,

At Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C.

THE Subscriber has just received from the North a superb stock of Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons, &c., to which she invites the attention of the ladies of this and the adjoining counties. Her prices are moderate—at least one-half less than the usual profits—and her goods cannot be surpassed in the District. She is desirous to close out her Spring Fashions as early as possible, and therefore offers great bargains. Call early and examine for yourselves. MRS. E SIKES.

WOODVILLE, May 1 ...5.

FAN MILLS.

FARMERS ARE YOU IN WANT OF FAN Mill that will separate from your Wheat all impurities, say Cockle, Garlic, Cheat, &c., and make it perfectly clean for market, or for Seed? If so, send an order to Farmers' Head Quarters, and procure one of Montgomery's Rockaway Fans, said by those who have tried them to be the best in use—Price $31. We have also on hand Bamborough's Fans, (have taken 54 Premiums.) Sinclair's Fans, Grant's do., Clinton's do., ranging in price from $13 to $35. All can be suited in price and quality.

BORUM & McLEAN,
aug 7 No. 11, Water street.

COLLARS AND SLEEVES AT ALL PRICES, and of the latest styles.—The above goods were purchased on the best terms, and purchasers will find them as represented. Call soon.

P S.—As the proprietor is always in the market, attending to the purchase of goods for this market, it enables him to select the newest and the cheapest. Customers may rely on having the fashions as soon as they appear in the market. The Bee Hive is No. 33, Main Street.

mb25 JAMES SMITH, Proprietor.

RAILS!

FOR SALE, 15,000 Juniper Rails, on North River, Camden County, the Thoroughfare Island. Price $33 per thousand. Apply to

E. SIMMONS, or
JAMES BRABLE,
Currituck C. H., April 8, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of the schooner GEORGE H. SMOOT, at private sale. She is of the burthen of 35 Tons, federal measurement, and is now in good working order. For further particulars, apply at this office, or to

EDMOND SIMMONS.
Currituck C. H., N. C.,
March 25, 1856.—tf.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, privately, on very accommodating terms, the staunch and strong schooner SARAH ANN, now in excellent sailing order. Apply to Henry Culpepper, or to the subscriber on board.

JEROME SIMMONS.
Eliz. City, Feb 5, 1856.

RAGS.

WANTED IN ANY QUANTITY, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash.

WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE
14 Hanover street Baltimore M. D.
March 25 1856.—6m

$5,00 REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 10th inst a Dark Brown Filly, with very long ears, and has about the nose a yellow tint, close built and well put up. I will give the above reward for her delivery or information so that I can get her. MARY WHITE.

Perquimans Co., N. C. May 27th 1856—6ts pd

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Paulina Wheelbee, dec'd., are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly authenticated, without delay, for payment, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

M. S. DANCE, }
C. A. RIDDICK. } Adm'rs.
June 3, 1856—6t

FROM FRANCE.

The largest assortment of Counterpanes, all sizes, of entirely new paterns, which will be sold cheap. Prices running from $3,50 to $10. The Bee Hive is the place.

JAMES SMITH,
mh 25 33 Main street Norfolk.

BUFFALO ROBES.

A FULL AND FRESH SUPPLY OF ALL sizes and qualities, sold very low at the Temple of Fashion.

R. H. STEVENS, Practical Hatter,
No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
dec 4

BRICKS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a lot of Brick on Little River, on moderate terms
June 2, 1856. M. S. DANCE.

FISH! FISH!!

SHAD, Mullets and Blue Fish, for sale by
W. T. & J. M. HINTON.
my 20

BUSINESS CARDS.

DANIEL STIRN. AUGUST STIRN

STIRN BROTHERS,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos,

No. 109, Camden street,

opposite the B. & O. R. R. Depot, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Refer to J. C. Ehringhaus, George A. Williams, Esqrs., and Mr. Saratorious.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to. 1yp

N. B. WILROY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. ☞ Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.

nov 23, 1852—1y

WM. SIMMONS. | D. D. SIMMONS.

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NORFOLK, VA.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

GATESVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.

Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

J. H. WHITEHURST'S

ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.

GALLERIES

207 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore Street, Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Likenesses taken beautifully well in all weather. aug 6

W. GEORGE GRANBERY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Currituck County, will attend all the Courts of Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck Counties. All business entrusted to his hands will receive prompt attention.

☞ Office at Currituck Court-house.
dec 11—1y

F. W. SEABURY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER, &c, &c, &c.

No. 13 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies,' Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Vallises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

CLEVELAND SAWYER. SAMUEL WHEDBEE

SAWYER & WHEDBEE,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 169 Wall Street. New York.

—oo—

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Hoppock & Greenwood, New York.
" John Williams & Son, Baltimore.
" Whedbee & Dickinson, "
John Cox, Edenton, N. C.
Messrs. Hardy & Brothers, Norfolk, Va.
" Kader Biggs & Co., "
James M. Whedbee, E. City, N. C
Wm. Shannon, "
April 2—6m pd.

HOUSE, SIGN

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last five years, and to solicit a continuance of the same for the future, with the assurance that every effort will be made by him to give perfect satisfaction. The firm of Bland & Richardson having been dissolved, the undersigned is prepared to receive and execute all orders on his individual account.

oct 24 THOMAS R. BLAND.

BORUM & MCLEAN,

DEALERS IN

BAR AND BUNDLE IRON OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR FARMING AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

HORSE SHOES, NAIL RODS, AND WROUGHT NAILS and SPIKES, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Bamborough's and other celebrated Wheat and Corn Fans, always on hand.

FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

☞ Our Catalogue and Almanac is published the first of each year, and may be had, *gratis*, at our new Agricultural and Iron and Seed Depot, No. 11, Widewater Street, Norfolk, Va.

STILL LOWER!

MECHANIC'S HOTEL,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE Subscriber announces to the public that he has taken the spacious house formerly kept by Elihu Williams, dec'd, and opened it for the accommodation of the public. He is now prepared to accommodate from twenty to twenty-five boarders comfortably. His table shall at all times be supplied with the best the market will afford, and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

TERMS:

Board, per day 75
" " week, 3.00
" " month, 13.00

S. S. DAVIS, Proprietor.
Jan. 29—1y

NORTH CAROLINA

AGRICULTURAL STORE

AND

MACHINE MANUFACTORY,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ENLARGED his Manufactory and opened a regular

AGRICULTURAL STORE,

is now prepared to fill all orders in his line at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms Such as

Horse-Powers, different sizes,
Corn Shellers, different sizes and patterns,
Wheat Threshers, different kind and sizes,
Wheat and Corn Fans,
Corn Planters,
Plough and Plough Castings,
Cultivators, Hoes, Scythes and Cradles,
Reap-hooks, Spades, Shovels,
Manure Forks, Axes,
Trace and Log Chains, Hames,
Oat and Straw Cutters, various patterns,
Grind-Stones, Hinges,
Nails, Screws, &c., &c. Also,

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

Farmers in want of any of the above articles will do well to give me a call.

Repairing promptly and faithfully attended to.

Orders per mail will meet with strict attention. W. H. CLARK.

ap 19

RANAWAY.

I WILL give 50 dollars for each of the negroes that absconded from my premises on the 24th inst., on making their way to Virginia.

S. S. SIMMONS.
Plymouth N. C., March 4 1856.—tf.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAGS, &C.

THE SUBSCRIBER will give the highest cash prices for rags and old metals of every description.

PETER DILWORTH, Wide Water st.
Next to Ferguson & Wilkinson's Auc. store.
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 27, 1855

TO arrive per Mary Jane, also in store—
100 boxes Mould Candles
25 do Adamantine
25 do Sperm
60 do Soap

CARTER & LATHROP,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
feb 19 5 Roanoke sqr., Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Feb. 19, 1856.

BACON AND CODFISH just received and for sale cheap

Also, 5 tierces Rice, prime article.

CARTER & LATHROP,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
5 Roanoke square.

MISS BUNKLEY'S GREAT BOOK

COME AT LAST!

THE TESTIMONY OF AN ESCAPED NOvice from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, Emmettsburg, Maryland.

This very thrilling work has at last made its appearance, and every one should have a copy. Price $1. Just published and for sale by

VICKERY & GRIFFITH.
dec 18 Norfolk, Va.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND GUNS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FALL 1855

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS,

TAKE PLEASURE in calling the attention of their Virginia and North Carolina friends, (especially the Mercantile class,) to their extensive assortment of **GENERAL HARDWARE**, a large portion of which was imported with a special view to the Fall and Winter wholesale trade, and the Merchant, Mechanic and Farmer, will bear in mind, that under the circumstances of our not being able to make usual fall sales our assortment of Hardware, can be purchased on wholesale terms, at greatly reduced prices. Call and examine for yourselves. dec 4

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK *BOOK MANUFACTORY.*

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would respectfully inform their friends that they have at considerable expense fitted up a complete and extensive Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory, and having engaged the services of competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description of binding and style of ruling; and to bind magazines, music and printed books of every kind in the best manner and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States; and it is hoped that a generous public will patronize and sustain this enterprise, which has been so long and so much needed in the city of Norfolk.

☞ Merchants, Clerks of Courts and Bank Officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at this establishment, as no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction, both as regards quality and price.

Norfolk, oc 25

VICTORY! VICTORY!! THE BEE HIVE VICTORIOUS!

ACKNOWLEDGED by all that the Bee Hive is the place to buy Dry Goods, Mantillas, Carpetings, Mattings, &c.

Just opened this day, 500 yards of wide and heavy black Silks, for $1.

1,000 yards ditto, (8 yards enough for a dress) $1,25.

Besides these, are to be found at the "Hive," Black Silks, at 50, 62½, 75, and 87½ cents per yard, and $1,50, $2,50, and $3,50—the most complete assortment, and at such prices!

Colored Silks, in plaids, stripes, plain, &c., all prices, from 50 cents per yard to $3 per yd; embracing every color, quality, and style.

An examination of the Silk stock will satisfy any one that the Bee Hive is the place to get a good Silk Dress cheap. Besides this, there can be found every thing usually kept in the best assorted stock, North or South.

The Proprietor, devoting his whole time to the purchase of goods for this market, is enabled to avail himself of all the opportunities for buying cheap. These are facts which the prices will prove.

Come one—come all!

JAMES SMITH,
my 13 33 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

FARMER'S HEAD QUARTERS,

NO. 11, WATER STREET,

NORFOLK, VA.

AGRICULTURAL IMPEMENTS,

BAR and Bundle Iron; Cart and Wagon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.

3000 cast iron Plows of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.

2000 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.

150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinges, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.

150 Corn Shellers, (box,) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.

100 Straw Cutters, Hovey's, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.

100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.

50 Small Seed Sowers.
50 Ox Yokes, premium at Raleigh.
50 Hand Hominy Mills, premium at Raleigh.
20 Horse Rakes " " "
50 Subsoil Plows, " " "

Diplomas of the above may be seen at the Depot.

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS, GRIST MILLS,

and every variety of Machines for Farmers may be seen there, as well as a thousand small things useful and necessary in farming, all of which will be sold at low prices.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
No. 11 Water Street,
dec 20 Norfolk, Va.

IMMENSE SLAUGHTER

PRICE PUT DOWN.

AND BARGAINS never before equalled in the history or merchandising in this part of the world. To show that this is but a sternal tality, a glance at some of the prices herein mentioned will prove the fact. viz:

5,500 yards of Swiss Inserting, at 3 cts per yard,
500 do do at 6 do
5,000 do do at 6 do
500 do do at 5 do

Bands in Swiss and Cambric, less than ever heard of.

Embroideries, of every kind, at less than the cost of importation.

Heavy Linen Shirt Bosoms, well made, at 50 cents less than cost of linen,

Dress Goods of all kinds, to be sold at a sacrifice.

Silks, Mantilas, Challies, Scarfs. Prints &c, at bargains.

Parasols marked down to suit all

100 Cotton Under shirts; good quality to 37½ cts:

The entire stock of the Bee Hive will be sold at prices to induce all to make an investment.—Come soon as the same opportunity may not last long.

JAMES SMITH,
June 17 1856 No 36 Main Street.

THE CITY BOOK STORE.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH take pleasure in informing their friends and customers in North Carolina that their

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

is again open, and they are prepared to fill all orders with their usual punctuality. They offer for sale a general assortment of SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, MEDICAL, LAW, RELIGIOUS and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, together with a large stock of

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Country Merchants, School Teachers, and others, will find it greatly to their advantage to make their purchases from us, as we are confident that we can offer greater inducements as to quantity, quality, and price, than any other establishment in this section of the country.

V. & G. are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Blank Books to order, and respectfully solicit the patronage of all who are in want.

Orders will meet with prompt attention directed to VICKERY & GRIFFITH,
City Book Store,
dec 13 Norfolk Va.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

No. 19, *Main Street, Norfolk, Va.*

KEEP constantly on hand, and for sale upon the most advantageous terms, a complete and extensive assortment of Books of every variety and description, and in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts, and having recently made arrangements with the largest publishing houses in the country, they will receive regular supplies of the principal and most valuable Books as soon as they are issued from the press.

V. & G. also offer for sale one of the largest stocks of STATIONERY to be found in the Southern country, both for the school and counting house; and having now in full operation a complete and extensive BOOK BINDERY and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, with competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture every description of Blank Books, with punctuality and dispatch, on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States.

Country merchants and strangers visiting the city will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our stock before making their purchases, as we are confident that we can offer them great inducements in quality, quantity and price.

V. & G. are agents for the celebrated PIANOS of Conrad Meyer; also for Silas C. Herring's (Wilder's Patent) Salamander Safes.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH.
23 Norfolk, Va.

NEW CARPET WAREROOMS,

NO. 26, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has opened a large and splendid stock of Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain, Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at all prices, from 18¾ cents to $2 per yard.

ALSO,

Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 4-4 to 10-4 wide.

Door Mats of every description, Stair Linen.

And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which supercedes the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more durable and does not require washing.

OIL CLOTHS

of all widths and at all prices, for Entries, Halls, Passages, Stairways and Dining Rooms.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS

of every description, such as Silk and Worsted Damasks, Satin DeLane, Moreen, Turkey Red, &c., with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimp and Galoons, Cords and Tassels, &c., with a stock of Lace and Muslin Curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.

The undersigned would also address a few words to all whom it may concern, about

PAPER HANGINGS

or Wall Paper, and begs leave to inform them that his stock was never larger, better or more varied in regard to Colors, Patterns or quality, and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazards, if purchasers can be found at any price. W. A. WALTERS,

oc 19 No. 26 Main st., Norfolk Va.

MOREDUN; A tale of The Twelve Hundred and Ten, by Sir Walter Scott.

The discovery of this work has created an intense excitement in Europe. Some doubt its genuineness, but the most eminent critics of France and principal literary gentlemen in England, who have examined the documents, have expressed themselves unanimously and decidedly that it is by Sir Walter Scott. M. Philarte Chasles, who was a personal friend of Sir Walter Scott, and is one of the most distinguished writers of France, says, after having examined Moredun, that it is so rich in humor, rapid and brilliant in its descriptions of scenery, and so attractive, that no mind but Sir Walter Scott's ever conceived it.

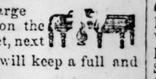
Paper covers 50 cents. For sale at
VICKERY & GRIFFITH'S.
City Book Store, 19 Main st., Norfolk, Va.
je 26

NEW FURNITURE AND PIANO ESTABLISHMENT,

ON MAIN STREET,

NORFOLK VA.

J. G. HODSDEN

HAVING taken the large store and warerooms on the  North side of Main street, next to the site of the City Hotel, will keep a full and well selected assortment of

Ready Made Furniture, Pianos, &c.

His supply of Cabinet Furniture, Gilt and Mahogany framed Looking Glasses, Sofas, Chairs, Mattresses, Willow Ware, and other articles in his line, will be full and suitable to the demand of purchasers in town and country.

UNDERTAKING

will be attended to promptly and carefully.—Metallic Cases and Mahogany Coffins will be furnished at reasonable rates, and a beatiful hearse and good horses always kept in readiness.

Having much experience in the business, and being determined to deal fairly with all, he confidently solicits a share of the patronage of the public. Norfolk, Feb. 19, 1856.

SUNDRIES—

In store and for sale by the subscriber, IRON—suitable for farming, ship building, coach making, machinists, and all other purposes, round, square, flat, oval, half-round, &c. A very large and complete assortment cast, German, spring and blister Steel, for do. do. do. do ANVILS, Vices, Bellows, Hammers, Screwplates, Stocks and Dies, Files, Borax, Brace and Bitts, Wrenches, (a new and superior article,) Axes, Hatchets, Pit-saws, grub Hoes, weeding and hilling, cast steel and garden Hoes, and rakes, (a very large stock) Spades, Shovels Forks, Potatoe Hooks, Shufflers, Corn Planters Seed Sowers.

GARDEN SEED—fresh and genuine

Plows, harrows, cultivators, devils, cotton sweeps, horse hoes, road scrapers, canal and wheel-barrows, grain cradles, grass snaths and blades, briar hooks, log and ox chains, trace chains, drag teeth, cultivator teeth, agricultural furnaces, corn and cob crushers, "LITTLE GIANTS," horse powers, wheat threshers, lime and guano spreaders, garden and field rollers, grind stones, cut nails and spikes, ship spikes, sausage meat cutters and stuffers, straw cutters, well curbs, chain pumps, cistern pumps, cart and wagon boxes, thorough boxes, [a very large supply—all sizes,] sulkey, buggy, carriage, cart, and wagon axles and springs. Colored carpet warp, cotton and hemp seine and sturgeon twine. Net lines, plow lines, cotton cordage. Fan Mills, Montgomery's Rockaway, and all other desirable kinds; hominy mills, corn shellers, (a large and varied stock,) mould boards, land sides and shares to suit nearly all the plows now in use; plow bolts, plow skeletons.

With a great many other very desirable goods, not omitting Garden Engines—no farmer who has an orchard should be without one, as he could, with a few gallons of soap suds, clean his fruit trees of those destructive insects, Caterpillars. You can't do wrong to send your orders to S. MARCH,

my 8 Norfolk, Va.

ERNEST LINWOOD.

V

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions at the Cincinnati Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions, by their chairman, Mr. Hallett of Massachusetts, submitted the following report, which was adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their Delegates assembled in a general Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them, when, on former occasions, in general Convention, they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence for foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual, but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

7. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility, in all business pursuits.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government, and the rights of the people.

9. That we are opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

10. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to bridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name they may be called.

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free Government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholics and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or the future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States,—

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the Congress of 1850; "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issues on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union; non-interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of Territories and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the numberof their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, finally, that in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and, by vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and the compromises of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

First—*Resolved*, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of the country which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

Secondly—*Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interests of our commerce, and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine—their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

Thirdly—*Resolved*, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people; that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish between our government and the governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstance, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourthly—*Resolved*, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the inter-oceanic isthmus.

Fifthly—*Resolved*, That the Democratic party will expect of the next administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets, through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and of the Union at large.

W. T. & J. M. HINTON,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Woodware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c., &c.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY RETURN their thanks to their friends, and the public for the past liberal patronage they have received, and at the same time inform them that they have now received their entire

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

It is useless to attempt to name the various articles that may be found in our Store. Suffice it to say, that our stock is unusually large in every department, and we promise to use our utmost endeavors to please all who may favor us with a call.

☞ Great pains is taken in filling all orders sent us. W. T. & J. M. HINTON,

ap 29 Broad Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

CLOTHIERS,

And Dealers in Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Under Clothing, &c.

And **MANUFACTURERS** of every article of Clothing.

1856

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK.

CLOTHING TO FIT FROM TWO YEARS old and upwards to the largest size.

Furnishing articles—Umbrellas—Canes—Hats—and a fine article of Gentleman's Gaiters, Boots, Pumps and Slippers.

We beg that our friends will examine the MAKE and MATERIAL of our stock, for having purchased from the *best houses in New York and Philadelphia*, we feel satisfied that it is now in our power to redeem the general character of ready Made Clothing. We would be pleased to show, by our bills, to our friends, at any time, that we purchase only from houses of established character.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

TERMS.

For Cash 5 per cent. off—and interest charged on all accounts after three months standing; we prefer decidedly to deal for cash. And beg that our customers will settle their old accounts as soon as possible; Only One Price.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

E. City April 15, 1856.

THE SUMMER OF THE PESTILENCE.

A HISTORY of the Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Norfolk, Va, A. D. 1855, by Rev. Dr. Armstrong, D. D. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Norfolk, 50c.

An Essay on Liberty and Slavery, by Albert Taylor Bledsoe, L. L. D. Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, $1,00.

Light and Darkness; or, the shadow of Fate, a story of fashionable life, by a Lady of Charlottsville Virginia, 75c.

Letters from the United States, Cuba, and Canada, by the Hon. Amelia M. Murray, 1,00.

The mystic and other Poems, by Philip James Bailey, author of "Festus" 50c.

Edith Hale, a village story, by Thrace Talman, $1,25c.

The Letters of Madame De Sevigne to her Daughter and friends, edited by Mrs. Hale, 1,25.

The views and opinions of American Statesman on Foreign immigration, being a collection of Statistics of Population, Pauperism, crime &c., by John P. Sanderson, $1,50

The above with all the new books are for sale by

mh 25 VICKERY & GRIFFITH.

NEW FALL STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS!

THE subscriber takes occasion to return her most sincere acknowledgments to the ladies of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon her, and to announce that she has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Esther Sikes, where she has laid in a large and well selected stock of

Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers &c.

In addition to her own stock, she has bought out the entire stock of Mrs. Srrah Laboyteaux, just received from the North, which, together, constitute the largest and most attractive assortment of Millinery Goods ever offered in this Town. Ladies desirous of obtaining the latest and most approved styles of Bonnets, Ribbons, &c., will find it to their interest to give me a call. MRS. M. C. CASEY.

Oct. 30—tf.

MODE DE PARIS.

I TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public, that I have just opened a splendid assortment of

PARIS HATS,

Opera, Merino, Silk and Mourning. a new article, the first ever imported in America; fashionable dress Mole Skin, and soft rich and elegant of superior quality, and a great variety o Canes, personally selected during my late tour in Europe. Those wishing a Paris Hat or one of my own make, as celebrated for their elegance, style, durability and cheapness, are respectfully invited to give me an early call.

R. H. STEVENS, Practical Hatter,

dec 4 No. 7 Market Square Norfolk Va.

NOTICE.

The undersigned would inform the citizens of Eliz. City and surrounding country, that he is prepared to do PLASTERING in all of its branches, both plain and ornamental—consisting of cornices, plain and ncy, centre-pieces of all kinds, panel enrichments, &c. Also, brick work done with care.

☞ All jobs in the country will meet with prompt attention, by addressing

F. V. HOSKINS.

Eliz. City, Feb. 19, 1856

LATEST ARRIVAL.

JUST Received this morning at the Bee Hive, a complete assortment of Mourning Collars and Sleeves in setts and separate. Also Mourning Handkerchiefs of every quality. Veils of every quality, in Crape and Love Lace, do. Tissues, Barege &c.,

Hosiery of every kind, from the smallest size to the largest Kid Gloves in black, White and Colored, of the best makes and warranted good.

Spring Goods of every kind daily received.

March 18, 1856. JAMES SMITH.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having established himself at Little River Bridge, near Woodville, N C., is prepared to make up all kinds of Cabinet Furniture to order, and to do every description of repairing, at the shortest notice and on the most agreeable terms.

He has on hand a large supply of Mahogany, Cherry, Poplar, Walnut and other materials for making Coffins. Also, a fine selection of Metalic Coffins. A neat hearse, gentle horse and careful driver, will be furnished when desired.

CALEB SIKES

May 1 1855—tf.

THE DEPOT OF

IRON, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND FARMING TOOLS,

IS now being filled with all kinds of Goods in this line, selected recently by one of the proprietors from the largest establishments North and East.

Of IRON, our stock comprises all kinds and sizes suited to the wants of Coachmakers, Blacksmiths, Ship-Builders, and for farm work generally. The quality of it we warrant good. Nails, Spikes, Carriages Springs and Axles, Bolts, &c.

OF IMPLEMENTS,

our stock exceeds any thing ever seen in Virginia, and equals many at the North. We intend to keep everything in the line useful to farmers, and we think that the wants of all can be supplied at short notice. Our arrangements for manufacturing more extensively are nearly completed, and we shall be able to furnish a larg majority of Implements of our own make, (warranted of the best materials) at satisfactory prices.

All new machines worthy of notice will be ceived at the Depot by the EXPRESS LINE, and we desire that the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina shall make the Depot their Headquarters when visiting the city. We ask an examination of our stock, whether in want or not.

☞ We are agents for the 'American Farmer,' published in Baltimore, and will receive subscribers to that valuable Agricultural Journal, issued monthly, at ONE DOLLAR per an-

BORUM & McLEAN,

Manufacturers and Dealers,

No. 11 Widewater Street,

aug 30 Norfolk, Va

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND AM prepared to show the most extensive and desirable stock of

Ready Made Clothing

AND SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

I have ever exhibited. My stock embraces every style and quality of Goods in the Dry GOODS and GROCERY Line. Consisting in part, of the following articles:

Taffeture, Ribbons, Col'd., White Bonnets, Plain White Crape Shawls, Embroidered Col'd M. Delaines, White do., Plain Beregcs, Silk do., Berege Robes, Black and White Gingham Black and White Lawn, Printed Jackonets, Organdia, Swiss Robed Lawns, Victoria Lawns, White Swiss Muslin, Jackonet Muslin, Berege Diaper, Br. Holland, White do., Bro. Duck, Blue do., Fine White Do., Plaid Chashmerette, Farmer's Drill Cash Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy English Striped Shirts, Howard Duck, Bro. Drills, Patapsco Osnaburgs, Cotton Sheeting, Linen Sheeting, Printed Cashmere Shawls, Challe De Laines, Plaid Bareges, Figd. Grenadine, Pink DeLains, Plaid Challe, Fancy Stocks, Embroidered Crape Shawls, Lace Mantles, Black Lace Mantles, Plain Lined Parasols, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters of all description.

Persons in want of any of the above articles, or anything in the Dry Goods, Grocery and Ready-Made Clothing line, are respectfully requested to give me a call, as I can sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this section of country.

BENJAMIN T. MILLER.

E. City April 15, 1856.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE proprietor of the Union Street Depot, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Elizabeth City and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the North with the largest, most beautiful, and complete assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, in his line, ever exhibited in the city of Norfolk; and his intention is to sell them as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Having obtained these goods in person, and knowing the wants of the people, he flatters himself that he can suit them better at the Depot than they can be at any other establishment in the Union. Below we enumerate a few articles of the large assortment of goods that can be found at the Depot:

Toilet Setts, new and beautiful patterns, from $3 50 to $16.

Foot Tubs, Bathing Tubs, Children's Bath Tubs, Hip Baths, Sponge Baths, with and without showers,

Water Coolers, metal and wood,

Waterman's Refrigerators, Water Cans,

Freezers and Tubs, patent and plain,

Basins and Pitchers, Chamber Pails, Ice Picks,

Wooden Tubs and Buckets, Wash Boards,

Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Ice Pitchers,

Beefsteak Mallets, Ice Mallets, Bell Dusters,

Cocoa Nut Dippers, Cash Boxes, Glass Drainers,

Preserving Kettles, Perforated Knife Baskets,

Furnaces, Block Tin Tea Kettles,

Tea and Coffee Pots, Patent Self-sealing Cans,

Waiters of various sizes and patterns,

Calendars, Bill Head Cases and Post Boxes, for Counting Rooms and Stores,

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting, done at the shortest notice, of the best materials, and warranted in all cases.

Workmen sent to any part of Virginia or N. Carolina to execute work and it warranted.

Copper work done at the shortest notice. Having two superior workmen, he flatters himself that he can turn out as good a piece of work as any house north or south.

Also, in store, a large lot of Tin Plate, Pig Tin, Lead Pipe, Street Lead, Copper, Spelter Solder, &c.

CAMPHENE and ETHERIAL OIL, always to be had cheap by the gallon or barrel.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,

House Furnishing, Tin, Copper, and Stove

my 6 Depot, No. 6 Union Street, Norfolk, Va.

TIN WARE

AND

SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE attention of the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, to the fact, that I have located myself in this place, for the purpose of carrying on the

TIN AND SHEET IRON

business in its various branches and forms.—Being a practical workman, I flatter myself that any work I may be favored with will prove perfectly satisfactory.

I shall keep constantly on hand Coffee Pots Buckets, Pans, Cups, Ice Cream Freezers and in fact every thing generally kept in an establishment of the kind

Bathing apparatus of every description made to order.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting done in the best and most substantial manner, on reasonable terms.

Old Copper, Brass, Pewter and Lead bought or taken in exchange for new work.

Store on Road street, next to the Boat and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson.

july 10—tf THOS. J. MINSHALL.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

At Low Prices for Cash!

GEORGE E. L. HYATT,

Nos 444 and 446 Pearl-Street, (near Chatham,)

NEW YORK,

HAS NOW IN STORE, AND IS CONstantly receiving a well assorted stock of CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His stock consists of

RICH VELVET TAPESTRY & BRUSSELS CARPETS,

IN NEW DESIGNS;

SUPERIOR ENGLISH & AMERICAN 3-PLY,

and ingrain carpets;

Comprising many NEW PATTERNS, made expressly for first-class trade.—Also,—

Twilled and plain VENETIAN HALL and STAIR CARPETS.

OIL-CLOTHS, in widths from 2 to 24 feet. IN various qualities.

Rich MOSAIC, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.

Table and Piano Covers of Choice Patterns.

4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.

Window Shades of Desirable Styles.

Stair-Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.

HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING

Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply. ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to purchasers and sold at fair prices.

STRAW CUTTERS.

SINCLAIR'S SCREW PROPELLER Straw Cutters. Price $30. Cut Straw, Shucks, Fodder, Oats and all kinds of feed for stock, in the best manner.

Also our new Straw Cutters, with 1 knife very simple, and cuts all kind of food.

Harvey's Raw hide Cutter, Smith's Virginia, do.

Boston cheap " " Daniel's Patent do all for sale at Factory prices.

Wheat and Corn Fans, all sizes and kinds, and prices to suit.

BORUM & MCLEAN,

Farmer's Head Quarters,

aug 1 No. 11, Main st., Norfolk, Va.

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2d clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy hf this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,

Speaker of the House of Commons.

WARREN WINSLOW,

Speaker of the Senate.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL,

Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused [L. S.] the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the city of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOMAS BRAGG.

By the Governor:

PULASKI COWPER,

Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. [feb 5-6m]

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH, No. 19 Main street, Norfolk, Va., offer to the city and country trade, the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever before offered in this market.

Believing that the wants of the city and surrounding country, will sustain an establishment conducted on as extensive a scale as those found in the largest cities of the Union, they have been induced greatly to increase their stock, and have, during the last two or three weeks, purchased in the Northern and Eastern markets, (on the very best terms) a large supply of books in every department of literature, together with all foreign and domestic stationery, which they now offer for sale on as good terms as any establishment in the United States, and all together worthy of the patronage of an intelligent community.

They have made arrangements with all the principal publishers of the country, to be supplied with new publications, as soon as issued from the press. They have also obtained the agency of all the leading periodicals published in England and in this country, which they will furnish at the subscription prices.

All foreign books not on hand will be imported to order. V. & G. have connected with their store a very extensive Bookbindery and Blank book Manufactory, and with competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Blank Books with punctuality and dispatch, and to bind printed books in the improved style.

Schools, Colleges and Libaries furnished with books on the most liberal terms.

Country merchants and strangers visiting the city will please examine our stock before going else where.

Norfolk Va., Jan. 15, 1856.

ELEGANT CABINET WARE,

FURNITURE &c.

T. F. PARR, & Co., at the old-established stand of Caleb Sykes, have now on hand a varied assortment of elegant Furniture, such as Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, &c., &c., which they offer to the public on such terms as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. They are also prepared to *manufacture* any and every article of

FURNITURE

that may be called for, at the shortest notice, of the best material, and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and give us your orders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

of all sizes. We will also furnish Mahogany, Walnut or other Coffins to order. And having procured a new and elegant HEARSE, we are prepared to carry on the UNDERTAKING business in all its branches.

Thankful for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, assuring the public that no effort will be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction.

nov 14 T. F. PARR & Co.

TEMPLE OF FASHION,

NO. 7, MARKET SQUARE,

Norfolk, Va.

THE Proprietor is happy to inform the merchants and citizens of the old North State, that his store is now open, and he is prepared to execute every order from one Hat to a Case in the most fashionable style, and at the shortest possible notice.

Every arrival from the North will add fresh and the most approved styles of gentlemen's **HATS, CAPS, CANES, BOYS' CAPS, LADIES' FURS, BUFFALO, WOLF, COON, FOX ROBES, DRIVING AND DUCKING GLOVES**, and a full and complete assortment is effected. A call from my old friends and customers is solicited.

R. H. STEVENS,

nov 6 Practical Hatter

FOR RENT.

FOR THE Balance of the year, that desirable mercantile stand on Wide Water Street, lately occupied by Wm. Halsey. Possession given immediately. For further information, apply to James W. T. Banks, or

A. H. CURRAN.

E. City, April 8, 1856—tf.

AT THE BEE HIVE.

JUST RECEIVED a full stock of the above in Red and White, all widths, at the lowest prices.

Also, Striped Carpets and Figured Star do Rugs and Door Mats in every variety.

Also floor Oil Cloths, Table do., Druggest very low. Call and see before purchasing—hese and many others can be found at the Bee ve. JAMES SMITH.

March 18, No. 33 Main street Norfolk.

MILK LEG, DREADFUL ULCER—PALPITATION, WEAKNESS—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED—HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!

HUNDREDS OF OUR OWN CITIZENS, the Rich, the Poor, everywhere, bear the same TESTIMONY.

Read the following certificate from a lady, endorsed by Postmaster E. P. Cooper:

CAPON BRIDGE,
Hampshire county, Va., March 1, 1854.

Mr. E. P. Cooper.—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, and my own desire to benefit the afflicted, I hereby certify the great relief I received from the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I was taken with a violent palpitation, or rather fluttering of the heart, which continued several days; it seemed as though my heart had almost forgotten its office. The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this TINCTURE OF HAMPTON'S I was entirely relieved.

This is the third instance of relief in my family by the use of this valuable medicine. Two or three years ago, I was laid up with ulceration of my ankle, from the effect of what is usually called a milk leg. I had lost all taste and appetite; and the sore which was some four inches up and down, and half-way around my ankle, rejected every effort to heal it. until I procured HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, one bottle of which restored my health healed my ankle, and I am freer from swelling than the last thirty years.

Again, one of my daughters was very low from severe disentery, and when she began to sit up her feet commenced swelling which increased every day, to be very painful—she used a bottle of Hampton's Tincture; the pains were assuaged, the swellings subsided and her health returned—we kept her legs bandaged with strips of woollen until her strength returned.

I have been thus particular, that others, under similar circumstances, might be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.

Yours with respect,
ELIZABETH EDWARDS.

I do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely recommend the above statement to be correct.

E. P. COOPER, Postmaster,
Capon Bridge, Hampshire co., Va.

☞ Delicate ladies and children will please give it a trial.

REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.

Portsmouth, Va., Aug., 18, 1851.

Mr. J. E. Bousn.—Sir, While I am in general opposed to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state, that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.

I am respectfully yours,
VERNON ESKRIDGE,
Chaplain U. S. N.

Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1852.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

LIVER COMPLAINT, DEBILITY.

Extract from James Harris, Esq's Letter, Alexandria, Va.

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with debility, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST AND EYES.

Extract from a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq., Loudon county, Va.

"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness, pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart; feebleness of the nervous system; loss of appetite; complexion sallow; the sight of one eye almost gone, the other very weak. I am pleased to say, Hampton's Tincture has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

RHEUMATISM THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Mrs B. Bagwell of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention and tried many medicines, but was cured only by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

CHRONIC INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM.

The wife of Thomas M. Yeakle, 76 Pearl st., was a great sufferer for eight years. Restored to perfect health by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Jarret Plummer, 168 East Baltimore st., suffered with this disease intensely six years; could not sleep; dreadful ulcers formed on his ribs, from which splinters of bones issued. His physicians pronounced him incurable; but Hampton's Vegetable Tincture cured him.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

A boy in the family of Hon. W. P. Thommasson, once member of Congress from Kentucky, was a mass of sores from head to foot. His eye lids turned inside out, protruding over the eyeballs so as to produce blindness. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASE, &c.

Mr. Wm. Oldham, of Baltimore Custom House, suffered with these complaints for 18 months, with both body and mind seriously affected.—He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE is the great purifier of the blood by its mild but powerful action on the stomach, Liver and Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung affections, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Breast Side and Back, Neuralgia, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaint, Worms, Nervous Debility: with all diseases arising from impure blood, and as a Female Medicine it has no equal.

Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, and by Druggists generally. je 6

J. B. DYER,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

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To his patrons in his immediate vicinity, those of Pasquetank and the adjacent counties, the undersigned would most respectfully tender his thanks for the liberality with which they have patronized his establishment, from its commencement to the present time.

In making his selections for the present Spring and ensuing Summer, emotions of gratitude and a desire to retain the favor and patronage of a discerning community, have had the happy effect of improving his judgment, and inducing an exercise of taste and fancy unsurpassed even by himself. As a part of his stock, to which he respectfully invites the early attention of the public generally, he enumerates the following, to wit:

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—Blue, black, brown, green and fancy colored. VESTINGS—Cloth, cassimere, silk, satin, Marseilles, &c., both plain and figured, of every variety of color and shade. SHIRTS—Vergonia, silk, linen and linen-bosomed, of beautiful texture, style, quality and make. DRAWERS—Vergonia and finest twilled Jeans, cut and made in the most modern and approved styles HALF-HOSE or SOCKS—Silk, thread, cotton, to please the most fastidious or accommodate the most economical. SUSPENDERS—Of every variety; a few indescribably elegant. STOCKS and CRAVATS—A most beautiful assortment of every shape, style and fancy. COLLARS—Of the old sort, new sort and *a la Byron*. GLOVES—Cotton, silk, kid, black, white and colored. POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS—Silk and linen cambric of ordinary to extra quality, &c., &c.; together with a choice selection of trimmings to match those Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he is prepared to have made up to order in the latest Northern and Parisian fashions, to suit his customers and sustain his reputation for good "fits" and fine work.

☞ A pretty good stock of French Fancy Cassimeres. Call early, and have your *measure taken*. Store immediately opposite the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson. See sign. JAMES B. DYER.

April 17, 1855.

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especially who have become the victims of solitary practices. Alas! what countless numbers of these pernicious and noble-hearted beings have been hurried to untimely tombs; thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre.

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